The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The British Parliament will reassemble on the 5th of February.

—Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith are at St. George, Utah, in good health.

—The grading on the extension of the Utah Southern Railroad is completed to Payson.

—A man supposed to be J. C. White, the leader in the Corinth bank robbery, was arrested in Helena, Ark., on Saturday.

—At Bismarck, D. T., on Saturday, a rough named O'Neill was shot through the heart by another rough, known as "Paddy Hall."

—A man was arrested in Philadelphia, on Saturday, having in his possession thirty-one fine revolvers, supposed to be stolen in the West.

—The revenue officers have seized 61,000 cigars, valued at $5,000, at Brownsville, Neb., alleging that the firm is selling unstamped cigars.

—Joseph M. Beatty, John Breeding and A. M. Singleton have been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeepers in the Eighth District of Kentucky.

—Eli Louer and Abe Porter, two Frenchmen, were arrested in Cleveland for making and passing counterfeit nickels. The tools and metal for making counterfeits were secured.

—The Utah Western Railroad will commence running regular trains west from Salt Lake to-day. The road is now completed twelve miles, and will be continued west to Stockton as rapidly as possible.

—In Beaver Falls, Kenville county, Minn., a few nights ago, the residence of John Mangin was burned, and his wife and one son perished in the flames. Mrs. Mangin feared to follow her husband through the flames of the burning building, and consequently she and her young child were burned to death.

—Annie Gallagher, a dining-room girl at the Settler House in Columbus, Ohio, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night by taking a large dose of blue vitriol. Before taking the poison she dressed herself in a shroud, bought for the purpose, and retired to bed, taking the poison and a dagger with her. Soon after taking the poison she was discovered and a stomach pump secured. She can hardly recover. Unrequited love was the cause.

—A correspondent at Fort Garry, Manitoba, telegraphs that in spite of contradictory news, he knows positively that the Imperial Government intends to issue amnesty to Riel and Lepine, in accordance with what is claimed to have been Sir John A. McDonald's promise. It is a fact, though not heretofore known, that Riel passed through St. Paul, some two weeks since, on his way to Canada, although a premium was then and is now offered for his arrest.

—A large iron tank in the purifying house of the St. Louis Gas Light Company exploded on Sunday afternoon, instantly killing Thos. Pratt, chief engineer of the works. Mr. Pratt had gone into the purifying house to examine the tanks, they not having worked satisfactorily for a day or two, and it is supposed he lighted a match to ascertain whether pure or impure gas was passing off, and an explosion followed with the above result. Pratt was an old citizen and a man of large wealth.

BALTIMORE.

Charges of Immorality and Unministerial Conduct Against a Minister.

BALTIMORE, December 12.—A number of persons assembled at Raine's Hall to-night to hear Rev. Daniel Sommer, pastor of the Dolphin street Christian church, read a statement written by him covering the charges of alleged immorality and unministerial conduct generally against Rev. Alfred N. Gilbert, pastor of the Poca street Christian church. The audience included members of both congregations, and considerable feeling was manifested. One of Gilbert's friends arose and interrupted the reading by pronouncing the statement an infamous lie. At the conclusion of the reading another of Gilbert's parishioners declared that the charges were wholly false, and that Rev. Mr. Gilbert would in good time fully vindicate his character. Some confusion ensued, and at one time there was every indication that the meeting would wind up in a row.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE Ebensburg negro who slept so long is wide awake now.

A GRAND billiard tournament will come off at Titusville on the 18th.

COLFAX is to orate on President Lincoln in Little Washington at an early day.

SHARON has a dancing mania, and has as many dancing clubs as New Castle has base ball clubs.

THE Reading hatters design setting apart one day's wages for the use of the Relief Society. All those who wear hats, and can afford it, should follow suit.

A GENTLEMAN who has been residing in Freedom for some time past has lately taken Mr. Greeley's advice and "gone West." An army of creditors in that town now desire him to take their advice and come back.

A FAMILY named Petri, living in Erie, consisting of seven, was visited by Mr. Henry, one of the directors of the Poor, on Monday, and found in an almost starving condition. The man is willing to work, but has been unable to procure any.

A MONTGOMERY county boy played with a double-barrel shot gun, and two deaths are the result. Prussic acid, kerosene oil, shot guns, and nitro-glycerine torpedoes are the hilarious toys of the modern child, and with few exceptions, they attend strictly to business.

MR. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, who hails from the fabulous township of "Spook-hummock," Somerset county, discovered thirteen snakes under an old post he had occasion to move on Monday. They were wrapped one around the other, and were in a torpid state when discovered.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Hyde Park, Schuikill county, was beaten to death and thrown down a ravine a distance of 150 feet last Sunday morning. Two men have been arrested and held to await the coroner's inquest. It is supposed to have been done during a drunken row.

JOHN H. WHITE, of Canal township, Venango county, died recently, after having been confined to his bed for a period of thirteen years, with the disease of the spine. The affliction arose from a severe punishment he received from a school teacher when he was but twelve years of age.

THE largest man in the State of Pennsylvania died at Douglass Mill, Berks county, last week. His name was William Kupf. Although only twenty-one years old he weighed four hundred and fifty pounds, and the calf of his leg measured twenty-nine inches in circumference. He was five feet eight inches in height.

AT East Conemaugh, on the 18th and 19th of this month, a grand shooting match is to take place. The prizes to be contested for are a fine pony horse, new rifles, sporting apparatus, etc. It is expected that the crack shots of Blair, Huntingdon, Clearfield, Indiana, Bedford, Westmoreland and Somerset counties will contest for the valuable prizes.

GEORGE FRITZ, an aged, respectable and wealthy citizen of Brothersvalley township, committed suicide on last Thursday night. He arranged two ropers above a door in his house in such a way that by placing his neck between them, he was enabled to strangle himself. Temporary dementia, caused by ill health, was the cause of the distressing event. He leaves quite a large family.

A SHOCKING highway robbery and murder was accomplished on "the Notch," near Scranton, on Monday evening. The victim was a farmer named Klein, who was returning to his home from the markets, about ten o'clock. He had two teams, one of which was driven by his son, about twelve years old. Six highwaymen made the first attack, but Klein whipped up his horses and escaped from all but two. These two pulled him from the wagon, shot him through the heart, robbed him, and then disappeared, leaving the boy almost petrified with fear. The whole neighborhood is aroused over the affair, but the desperadoes thus far have escaped.

ABOUT eight weeks ago, says the New Castle *Gazette*, a little child of a man named Book, who lived in the neighborhood of the coal mines about this city, drank some concentrated lye which had been thoughtlessly left in a tin-cup with which it was in the habit of playing. The lye which it drank did not kill it outright but so injured and enflamed the oesophagus that the same has become contracted to such an extent as not to admit the introduction of the smaller eatheter. The consequence is that the little sufferer cannot swallow a drop of water nor a particle of food though it is constantly crying for something to drink and eat. Eight weeks it has been kept alive by means of injections of beef tea. But sooner or later it must meet the sad death from hunger and thirst though surrounded by plenty of food and drink.

FIRST EDITION.

VICKSBURG.

The Origin of the Late Difficulties.

A Statement by Citizens of Warren County.

VICKSBURG, December 12.—A large body of citizens have set forth a statement of the origin of the late difficulties. The statement shows that T. W. Cordoza, Circuit Clerk, was elected to the State Department of Education. Ames, thereupon, contrary to explicit law and the State Constitution, appointed A. W. Dorsey his successor in August, 1874. Upon an affidavit of State Auditor of Public Accounts, Dorsey was arrested for issuing false and forged certificates. Dorsey was committed to jail, and resigned. Again the vacancy was filled by appointment by Ames, contrary to law, and the appointee still holds possession of the office. On investigation, Dorsey's frauds were discovered. Cordoza was guilty of similar offenses. Geo. W. Davenport (negro) was elected Chancery Clerk, and was the sole custodian of the county seat and public records.

Forged Warrants in Circulation.

It being discovered that a large amount of forged warrants were in circulation, Davenport was repeatedly called upon to make a report to the Board of Supervisors, and persistently failed to do so. He refused a committee of tax-payers permission to examine the records, and it may be added here, that after his flight it was discovered that he had no bond whatever on record.

In the October term of the Circuit Court, Dorsey, Davenport and Cordoza were indicted by the Grand Jury, composed of ten blacks and seven whites. During the inquiry into the offense the books of the County Treasurer and other valuable records bearing evidence of the guilt of the parties were stolen. Other records used in the investigation were put in charge of Sheriff Crosby, and were also stolen. The Sheriff is also Tax Collector, and was required to give a bond in $700,000. He gave

A Worthless Bond,

and when its worthlessness was brought to light several sureties withdrew, thus making the instrument illegal. The Supervisors' Attorney (Republican) declared the bond illegal, but the Board refused to order the Sheriff to give a new one. It was generally understood that the Board acted under the influence of the Sheriff and official officials, who were interested in keeping him in office.

In November the Sheriff published a card, calling on the tax-payers to pay up, and saying he would hold the Sheriff's office until ousted by the Supreme Court. On this condition of affairs, viz.: taxes amounting to 5 per cent. of values were due, the Sheriff to whom the taxes were payable was insolvent, and bondless; that the Board of Supervisors, though importuned to do so, had failed to take the measures required by law for the protection of the people; that valuable public records and papers, necessary as evidence to convict Cordoza, Davenport and Dorsey on the indictments found against them, had been stolen from the Court House, of which the Sheriff is by law keeper; that Sheriff Crosby was known to be an intimate, personal and political friend of these criminals, and, besides, being charged with the important duty of summoning the juries by whom they should be tried, was the custodian of the records furnishing the evidence of their guilt, and had failed to protect the same from larceny and spoliation, and that to all appearances these officials seemed banded together for mutual protection, and in the strength of numbers and mutual countenance were defying the laws of the State and prostituting their offices to their private ends.

On this condition of affairs the tax-payers had a meeting, and as already known, demanded the resignation of the officials. Crosby resigned, and the others fled. Crosby then went to Jackson to consult Governor Ames. Ames issued a proclamation commanding the tax-payers to disperse. Contemporaneously with Ames' proclamation, a card, signed by Peter Crosby, was circulated among the colored people, denouncing the whites as

Ruffians and Barbarians,

calling on his friends to come to the aid of the Sheriff and support him. On the same day Ames' Adjutant General and Aid-de-Camp arrived in Vicksburg, and about the same time Hall, captain of a negro company of militia, received orders to hold himself in readiness for orders, which orders were sent direct to Hall, and not through superior officers. On Sunday the tax-payers, contemplating no violent measures themselves, and ignorant of any contemplated by Crosby and his confederates, re-presented to Chancellor Hill (Republican) a bill for

An Injunction Against Crosby

acting as Sheriff until he should give a bond. The Chancellor prepared the order on Sunday night granting the injunction, which would have been served on Monday morning. While a consultation was being had with Hill, A. J. Packer, Ames' Adjutant General, and Crosby came in together, and Crosby was informed that it was rumored the negroes of the county would attempt to

Invade the City

on the following morning. He disclaimed any knowledge on the subject, but said he had the power to disperse them, though he saw no objection to their coming if they desired. Upon this he was earnestly besought by Chancellor Hill and the citizens present to send out orders to them that night to return to their homes, since if they made such attempt, much blood would be shed. Crosby promised to do so. Nevertheless early on Monday morning negroes marched on the city from several roads.

The Battles.

The citizens, partly warned the night before, armed and went to the defense of the city. They came in conflict with separate bodies of armed negroes numbering from two to four hundred each, on three different roads, and defeated and dispersed each body. It is estimated that from fifty to one hundred negroes were killed and wounded, and about thirty were captured, all of whom, except four of the leaders, have been released and permitted to go home.

The statement goes on to say that the prisoners say they came to the city under orders from Crosby, who gave Ames authority for calling them out.

The address concludes: Upon this record the people of Warren county are willing to receive the judgment of the country. From it they feel their fair-minded fellow citizens everywhere must conclude that for several years past our county government has been in the hands of

Ignorant and Corrupt Officials,

who, with one or two exceptions, have plundered the public treasury and set the laws at defiance; that these officials of late have been so banded together as to effectually deprive the people of the remedies provided by law for their protection, and secure for themselves comparative immunity from punishment for their crimes; that in their crusade against the rights of the people these officials have received the countenance and support of the Governor and others of high authority in the State Government; that the Governor has himself twice invaded their rights in open violation of the State laws and Constitution, by assuming to fill by executive appointment an office made by the people; that all the officials have been Republicans, and nearly all of them of the colored race, and that not one has been molested in his office by reason of his political or his color; that our people had endured these evils in a spirit of forbearance until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and they were impelled to resistence by the instinct of self-preservation; that they assembled peaceably, and as the surest means of attaining security demanded by these faithless stewards that they resign the trusts confided to them; that failing in this, they resorted to the remedy of prevention in equity in so far as it was by injunture available to their case; that these peaceable measures on their part were met by a scheme of violence and bloodshed, in which the lives of themselves and their families were imperilled, and they obliged to take up arms in their defense; that in this scheme their county officials were aided, counseled and encouraged by the Governor of the State, and through his influence by other officers of the State Government, civil and military, that the citizens of Vicksburg, in resisting the assault made upon their homes, captured a number of the assailants and arrested the Sheriff, who had incited them to this riot, and out of respect to the laws and regard for human life no violence was done to any of them; that the Sheriff has finally and freely resigned his office, and a new election has been ordered and peace and quiet restored in our country; that there is therefore no reason in the State should be subjected to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature to make laws for this country; that our people, in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed, might well have done more, and could not have done less for the protection of themselves, their families and their property.

Galveston Harbor Improvements.

GALVESTON December 12.—In relation to the Galveston harbor improvements, General Bragg says the plan of operations is novel and bold, and for that reason the United States Engineer Department and the Secretary of War only asked and Congress gave a small appropriation to make an experiment as a test. That test has now been made, and is eminently successful. The delays incident to the commencement of a new work on a new principle, with raw, uninstructed men, having been overcome, in a very short time the process of placing the rubbions and extending the present jetty toward the main channel will be commenced.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Council Between the Peace Commissioners and Delegates of the Five Nations.

Grievances of the Indians—They Ask that Treaty Stipulations be Carried Out.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., December 12.—The Indian Peace Commissioners met the Indians in council again to-day, and were presented by the delegates with the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Certain questions have been propounded to the five nations assembled in council through their delegates by General C. B. Fisk, J. C. Lang, B. K. Roberts and C. G. Hammond, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, seeking to ascertain the sense of said nations as to the propriety of additional legislation by Congress for the better protection of their rights and better maintenance of peace within their borders, therefore in answer to said inquiry, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of said nations, in joint delegation for themselves and in behalf of their people, that they desire to express their gratitude at meeting the distinguished members of the Board of Indian Commissioners now present, and their hearty thanks for the words of sympathy and interest in behalf of the Indians so kindly uttered.

Second. They take occasion to express their thanks to the President of the United States for his benign Indian policy, and their admiration of his views on the Indian question, and their gratitude for his steady adherence to the same.

Third. We respectfully ask of Congress, as the authorized representatives of the people, that they will respect, reaffirm and adhere to the stipulations of the treaties with the United States, and only ask that they be fully carried out in good faith.

Fourth. That they are unwilling to take the initiative in any movement that may lead to a change in their national condition or of their relation to the United States, except such charges as are provided for by treaty stipulations. They are free to confess that the nations which they represent labor under grievances which should be removed, yet without endangering any rights now guaranteed to them in soil or self-government. Among these grievances they may be permitted respectfully to enumerate the following: First, the objectionable manner in which the United States Court of the Western District of Arkansas has exercised its jurisdiction over the Indian country; second, for delays in paying the Nations moneys they have been justly entitled to, grants of lands made in the Indian Territory by acts of Congress to certain railroad companies without consulting the views or interests of the Indians, the title of such lands being made contingent upon the extinguishment of the Indian title; fourth, unjust discrimination in railroad tariffs made against the people of this territory by such railroad corporations as now have roads in operation over Indian lands; fifth, failure of the United States Government adequately to protect the Indians against intrusion and trespass on their lands by unauthorized persons; sixth, the injury done to the people of the territory by constant agitation of measures in Congress, including bills to organize the Indian Territory into a territory of the United States, which threatens the infringation of the rights guaranteed to them, and which thus keeps them unsettled as to their future, and which entails upon them a large and ruinous expense in the defence of the interests of the five nations.

(Signed by thirty-three delegates.)

A full and free discussion of the resolutions was participated in by the delegates from each nation and by the Commissioners, which continued until five P. M., when the council was closed. Some of the speeches made by the Indian delegates would have been listened to with attention on the floor of Congress, for the ability and eloquence displayed in presenting their views to the Commissioners.

Dissenting Cherokees

Col. S. C. Boudinot announced that there was a large number of Cherokees who were not willing to admit that the delegation presenting the resolutions represented them, and asked that a paper signed by himself and others be read.

Mr. S. Stevens then read the paper, which was signed by Mr. Stevens, P. Harris, Chas. E. Water, E. C. Boudinot, J. M. Bell and others, in which they ask that Congress shall legislate for the Indian Territory, so as to secure, first, a United States Court in the Indian Territory; second, a general Legislature for the Territory; third, a delegate in Congress.

Col. Boudinot showed that these three propositions were especially provided for by all the treaties of 1866, and declared that he and his friends would be content if Congress would legislate upon these objects. He stated that for himself he was unwilling to go much further, but had presented that plan so that all the nations might adopt it, and all dissension might be healed.

Eloquent Speeches

were made by Capt. Benge, Col. Wm. P. Ross, of the Cherokees, General Porter, of the Creeks, and others, all of whom admitted that they were willing to accept all three of the propositions advocated by Col. Boudinot, and it seems to be the opinion of the Commissioners that there is not so much difference after all among the Indians upon this subject.

This afternoon Judge Fulsome, of the Choctaw Nation, stated to the Commissioners that he and his associates desired Col. Boudinot to present their views to the Commissioners, which Col. Boudinot did by unanimous consent of the Board and delegates. He did this by reading the eighth article of the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty of 1866, which provides for a form of territorial Government, and stating that he and his Choctaw friends desired, if Congress decided to legislate for them, to do so under the provisions of that article of the treaty.

Mr. Ross said the Cherokees were not bound by the Choctaw treaty, and did not accept it.

The Commissioners adjourned, apparently well pleased with the council, and left on a special train at six P. M.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 13, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.12	36	80	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.00	45	60	S.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.88	44	64	S.W.	Lt. Rain.

Mean Barometer, 29.99.
Mean Thermometer, 42.
Highest Thermometer, 48.
Lowest Thermometer, 30.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 50; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 49; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 22; Fort Sully, D. T., clear, thermometer 19; Indianapolis, Ind., threatening, thermometer 40; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 25; La Crosse, Wis., clearing, thermometer 20; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 27; Louisville, threatening, thermometer 49; Memphis, cloudy, thermometer 57; Nashville, cloudy, thermometer 53; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 29; Pittsburgh, light rain, thermometer 45; Shreveport, fair, thermometer 59; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 36; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 9; Vicksburg, fair, thermometer 61; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer 18.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 14, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the lower lake region and the Middle States, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, winds shifting to westerly and northerly, rising barometer and lower temperature during Monday night.

MISSIONARY.

Anniversary Meeting of the Ladies, Foreign Missionary Society of the U. P. Church, Allegeny.

The anniversary exercises of the Ladies' Foreign and City Missionary Society of the U. P. church, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny, was held last evening.

Rev. E. B. Snyder, of the North Avenue M. E. church, preached from the words,

"I say unto you, that likewise there shall be joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenthed, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance," after which Mr. McMillen gave a history of the society, in which he said two missionaries are sustained in Egypt and one in this city.

The following is the annual report of the Treasurer of the Ladies Missionary Society of the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny; Mrs. President and Ladies—Your Treasurer would respectfully submit the following as a report of the financial working of our society for the year ending to-day: Total amount subscribed by 175 members enrolled by the Board of Managers, $780 26. Of this amount I have received 1,575 envelopes containing $949 96.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sent Dr. Dales, to pay for missionary's outfit, $200; sent Wm. Getty, Esq., for missionary's salary, $275; paid to our city missionary, salary, $295.82; paid to Misses Gordon and Barr, (expenses,) $3.45; total disbursements, $774.27; leaving a balance on hand of $175.69.

MRS. W. C. HODGE,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1874.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the King of Hawaii.

His Majesty Confined to His Room by Illness.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

A Philadelphian Declines the Appointment of Supervising Architect.

Justice Swayne Not to Resign.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1874.

Justice Swayne Not to Resign.

To-day's Washington *Sunday Herald* is authorized by Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, to state that he has no intention of resigning or going on the retired list, as has been reported, and that his health and mental powers are as good as ever.

Supervising Architect.

John McArthur, of Philadelphia, declines to accept the appointment of Supervising Architect of the Treasury. It is possible that Mullett will remain.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1874.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

The Committee on Ways and Means, this morning, continued the Pacific Mail investigation. A telegram was read from Richard B. Irving, requesting Gardiner J. Hubbard to act as his counsel and to engage rooms for him for Monday evening. The committee informed Hubbard he could not act directly as counsel, but could suggest questions to the committee.

Rufus Hatch was examined by Mr. Kasson, and exhibited original checks for $750,000, made to the order of Irwin, the Pacific Mail Company's Agent at San Francisco in 1872. Mr. Hatch, on motion of his examination, said that he had no information, directly or indirectly, except through the newspapers, that the Pacific Mail Company had ever expended one dollar to influence Congress, and that the company had no desire to conceal or keep secret from the committee any of their books, records or transactions.

King Kalakaua.

The train bearing King Kalakaua and suite arrived in Baltimore at 12:20 this morning. Capt. Temple, Lieutenants Totten and Emory, and Commissioner Carter, of the Sandwich Islands, were in waiting and were introduced to the King, who seemed in good health. Capt. Temple assumed charge of the visitors, and the train proceeded to this city. Ex-Minister Wilson, Secretaries Fish, Belknap, Robeson and others got on board the train, which arrived here at 11:30 o'clock. The distinguished party was received at the depot by a battalion of Marines and a large crowd, and escorted to the Arlington Hotel.

The King was suffering so much from a severe cold when he reached Washington that Dr. Turner, of the Navy, was summoned, and prescribed, and the royal patient immediately went to bed. The sidewalks of the streets through which the procession moved, also the windows and tops of the roofs from which a view of the King and suite could be obtained. Flags were numerous on all public and many private buildings. Altogether there was a good display.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1874.

The King Indisposed.

King Kalakaua is still very much indisposed, in consequence of which no arrangements have been made as to his future movements. He is suffering with a very severe cold and aggravated sore throat. During the day Secretary Fish called at the hotel to see the King, but did not do so, owing to the illness of His Majesty. He communicated a message from the President to the effect that the President regretted exceedingly to hear of the King's indisposition, and that although the President was suffering himself from a severe cold, he would have called upon the King if His Majesty had been in a condition to receive visitors.

Dr. Turner to-day stated that the royal visitor might be well enough for presentation to the President to-morrow. The intention of the President and Mrs. Grant to give him a grand reception at the White House one evening this week, for which cards will be issued. The King will spend about ten days in Washington.

A Difficulty Denied.

The Secretary of the Navy has been interviewed on the subject of the rumored difficulty between himself and the Secretary of the Treasury. He disposes of the matter as follows: "There is nothing in it. So far from there being any controversy on the subject referred to, it has not been even mentioned between myself and the Secretary or between myself and the President for the last three months. As I understand it, the real fact is that Senator Cattell was appointed last summer as agent of the Treasury Department in relation to syndicate matters abroad, but prevented from going by the protracted sickness and final death of his wife. Whether it will now be worth while for him to go, in view of the long delay and the fact that the syndicate contract terminated very shortly, is a matter entirely for the Treasury Department, and upon which I don't profess to have an opinion. But I am sure Cattell will not consent to go in any event unless the Secretary of the Treasury desires him to do so."

FROM EUROPE.

GERMANY.

The Trial of Count von Arnim.

BERLIN, December 12.—It is expected that the trial of Count von Arnim will be closed on Wednesday next. At the beginning of the proceedings to-day, the public prosecutor stated that the friends of the defendant were communicating with the witnesses, and that if the practice was continued, he would take such measures towards the offenders. Count von Arnim has acknowledged that the paper entitled "Promemoria" emanated from himself, but declined to state whether he caused its publication. He also declined to say to whom he had addressed two letters relating to the Ecumenical Council.

The Arrest of Deputies Inadmissible.

BERLIN, December 13.—In the Reichstag yesterday, Herr Lasker called attention to the arrest of Herr Majunke, a member of that body, and moved that the Committee on Standing Orders report as soon as possible if the arrest of Deputies during the session are admissible, and if so, how they can eventually be avoided. The motion was unanimously adopted. The committee subsequently decided that the arrest of Herr Majunke was inadmissible, and recommended that the Reichstag demand his immediate liberation.

The Von Arnim Trial.

The court trying Count von Arnim was in secret session two hours yesterday, when the most important documents, which have been withheld from the public, were read. The prosecution gave a warning that any person who published or caused to be published these documents would be considered as guilty of high treason. Baron Holstein will testify on Monday morning, and the counsel will begin their argument in the afternoon. The verdict will probably be postponed until next week.

SPAIN.

Vessels Wrecked.

SANTANDER, December 13.—Two vessels have been wrecked off this port and eight lives lost.

Gen. Lomoyas Reported Killed.

LONDON, December 14—5:30 A. M.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Bayonne telegraphs that a report is in circulation there that General Lomoyas died of wounds received in the last battle with Carlists, but dispatches from San Sebastian, the General's headquarters, leave the report unconfirmed. Telegrams from Carlist sources assert that he was killed on the field.

FRANCE.

Congratulated.

PARIS December 13.—At a meeting of Deputies of the Left to-day, an address to M. Oscar de Lafayette was adopted, congratulating him on the flattering communications he recently received from citizens of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Church Prohibition.

LONDON, December 14—5:30 A. M.—The Bishop of London has prohibited Bishop Colenso from preaching in this diocese.

Double Tragedy in Charlestown, Mass.

BOSTON, December 13.—A terrible double tragedy was enacted this afternoon at Charlestown, by Wm. H. Jones, of Somerville, killing Mrs. O. R. Barry, at her residence in Charlestown, and immediately afterwards cutting his own throat. Jones was married and had grown-up children, and the two families were very intimate and considered highly respectable. The deed was doubtless premeditated, as it was done with a razor which he had taken with him from his home in Somerville. There were no witnesses to the terrible affair, the balance of the Barry family being at church. The bodies were found about half-past three by a son of the murdered woman. They were lying upon the floor about four feet apart, each with the cut throat.

NEW YORK.

Report of the Condition of the Erie Railway.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Tract Society.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1874.

Report of the Condition of the Erie Railway.

The report of President Jewett to the Directors of the Erie Railway Company is made public. A comparative statement of the gross earnings for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1873 and 1874, shows a decrease of $1,413,707. A comparative statement of net earnings for the same period shows a decrease of $1,336,803. The actual net earnings for the fiscal year of 1874 were $5,035,160. The decrease in the gross earnings is attributed to the general depression in business, and, under the circumstances, is not excessive. The comparative statement of the working expenses for the same fiscal periods shows a decrease of $76,904. The entire interest and rentals payable by the company for 1874, exclusive of that payable on account of the $15,000,000 of second consolidated mortgage bonds, final disposition of which was made by Mr. Gray while in London, amounted to $4,500,000 per annum in currency, equal to $3,833,825 per month. The remaining two there will have to be added to the above amount the interest on these $15,000,000 of bonds. On the 1st of July, the floating debt was $2,344,298; on the first of the present month $1,521,015, showing a reduction by payments out of the earnings of $823,283, which has since been further reduced $100,000, leaving as the present debt $1,421,000.15 only. All the outstanding liabilities in Europe have been extinguished. We have no liabilities in that quarter except those which can be made upon us.

Appeal in the Beecher-Tilton Case.

This morning the attorney for Tilton appealed from the order of Judge McCunn granting a bill of particulars in the Beecher-Tilton case. The appeal is to the general term, and is on the ground that the Brooklyn Court shall not limit the prosecution on the trial to the proof of any particular day. While the discretion of the Court in granting the order is not appealable to the Court of Appeals, that part of the order prohibiting the prosecution from proving any other acts than those specified is considered appealable to the Court of Appeals. The plaintiff's lawyers say that if they desire it, they will argue the appeal at the present term of the Court. Notice of the appeal was served upon Beecher's attorney this morning.

A Boy Kidnapped.

John Neville, aged eight years, residing with his parents in West Hoboken, was kidnapped on Thursday evening, while playing with a companion. They were met by a man driving a buggy, who asked them to take a ride. Neville consented.

Trial of Coroner Croker.

The trial of Coroner Richard Croker, on an indictment for killing John McKenna, was brought to a close at 7:20 P. M., and the case given to the jury. At midnight the jury, not having agreed, were locked up till morning.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1874.

Disagreeing Jury.

The jury in the Crocket case were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the American Tract Society was held this evening. The annual report showed the annual issues these fifty years to have averaged more than ten million publications, more than half a million of these being volumes that cost in work during the past year $50,000. Grants had been made during the year to the number of sixty-eight million pages, and to the value of more than $45,000 which had been distributed through mission schools, prisons and hospitals. The gifts for foreign distribution in the form of printed matter amounted to $4,000, and in cash and plates to be used in printing to the amount of $7,000. More than 4,000 publications have been issued abroad, and in 145 languages. Since the formation of the society it has expended more than $600,000 in co-operating with prominent American missions. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Tyng, Williams, Pratt, Halleck and others.

Watches Seized.

Three hundred gold and silver Swiss watches, in possession of Wm. Wetzel, of Prairie Du Chien, were seized by the customs officers on the steamer Chamberlain, valued at twenty-seven thousand francs.

Another Pedestrian Failure.

Professor Judd, who attempted to walk 500 miles in six days and a half, failed on the 369th mile.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

···The Pittsburgh Church Guild meets this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the Guild House on Penn street.

···The Congressional Conferees of the Twenty-third District, will meet to-day at the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club.

···James Carr was arrested yesterday by Officer Noble in Allegheny, for being drunk and beating his wife, who is in a delicate condition.

···James Murray and Fred. Meyer, who are charged with the murder of Gottlieb Wall, will have a hearing on Saturday and were committed for trial at Court.

···A meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Alliance Rooms yesterday afternoon at which the Crusading custom was strongly endorsed.

···It is announced that a new independent Democratic daily paper will make its first appearance in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, under the editorial charge of J. Trainor King, Esq., to be called the *Daily Dawn*.

···The firm of Updegraff & Johnson, wholesale grocers at Mount Vernon, Ohio, made an assignment on Tuesday, for the benefit of their creditors, a number of whom, we understand are doing business in this city. Their liabilities are between $25,000 and $30,000.

···On Saturday night a man named West McKelvey entered the Allegheny lock-up in an intoxicated condition, and wanted to be sent to the work house for three months. Mayor Fleming yesterday morning partially complied with his request and gave him thirty days.

···Graff, Bennett & Co's furnace at Paulding, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. It was insured in Pittsburgh Companies as follows: Merchants & Manufacturers $4,875; Western $4,875; Citizens' $4,875; Boatmens' 4,875; Total $19,500.

···A mass meeting of Germans will be held this evening in the German Methodist church, corner of Sandusky and Union avenues, Allegheny, to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Schluembach, of Baltimore, in reference to union Christian effort among the Germans. All are invited.

···John Reid, John Thompson, James P. Cammon, and Lewis and J. C. Rowe, the alleged gamblers and operators in the "bunko" business, waived a final hearing on Saturday, before the Acting Mayor, and in default of $1,000 bail each were committed to jail for trial.

···On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, some parties in a saloon at the corner of Second and James streets, Allegheny, indulged in a little fight during which one of them struck another on the head with a poker, inflicting a severe wound several inches in length.

···On Saturday morning the evidence in the Mowry ejectment case was resumed in the United States Circuit Court. Owing to the custom from the beginning of the suit, the Court room was filled with anxious listeners, and as the trial proceeded it seemed to grow more interesting.

···Both branches of Councils meet this afternoon. In the Select chamber Mr. Mitchell will present the report of the Water Committee showing what has become of the proceeds of four and a half million of bonds, and estimating the sum that will be required to complete the water works.

···Alex. Gress, a wagon maker of Greensburg, was arrested last week and held to bail for a hearing on a charge of having attempted to commit an outrage on the person of a daughter of a well known Greensburg lawyer. The accused denies the allegation and asserts his ability to prove an *alibi*.

···About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Patrick McLaughlin was knocked down on Grant street, between Seventh avenue and 6th avenue, and robbed of eighteen or twenty dollars. Lieut. Coulson and officer McAfee made an unsuccessful attempt to arrest the thieves.

···On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Manly, who resides on Fayette street, Allegheny, accidentally fell down the stairway leading to the cellar. Besides being badly bruised, she received a severe wound on the head and was rendered insensible. She was carried up stairs and medical aid summoned.

···The Democratic members of the Legislature elect from Allegheny County held a caucus on Saturday afternoon at the St. Charls Hotel and endorsed James P. Barr for U. S. Senator, Prof S. F. Patterson and speaker of the House and Ephraim Jones for door, keeper. The Chief Clerkship was given the go-by.

···On Saturday night the cellar under H. Westerman's grocery store, on Federal street, near Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, was found to be full of fire. A number of citizens turned out and extinguished the flames without calling out the department. It was caused by a candle that was left burning in the cellar.

···We have received the first number of the *Ladies' Journal*, a new venture on the part of Mr. Wm. Semple, the well known Allegheny dry goods merchant. Its object is to become the means of communication between the patrons of Mr. Semple and the world of fashion and utility. It is brilliantly illuminated with admirable and suggestive engravings, contains plenty of interesting reading matter, and will be found invaluable to those who wish to keep posted in dry goods matters.

···The Fayette County Court is now engaged hearing the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mendez Cohen, President P. W. & B. R. R., Isaac W. Rutter, Wm. Stafford, Wm. Sterns, and Thomas Adams, charged with malicious mischief in tearing down a portion of the Southwestern Railroad bridge, over the Yough river, at Connellsville.

···The will of James McGlinchey was filed in the Register's Office on Saturday. Decedent bequeaths $300 in the Dollar Saving Bank to his sister Catherine, and after directing that his debts be paid gives the balance of his property to his wife, Wm. Carter and Martin Gray are appointed executors and the instrument is dated December 18, 1874.

···Henry Hershberger, who was fined $100 last summer for maintaining a nuisance in the Thirty-seventh ward, after a hearing before the Acting Mayor, took the case to the Common Pleas Court, which reversed the decision on the ground that the summons was signed by 'Squire McMasters as Alderman instead of Acting Mayor. In all probability the case will now be carried the Supreme Court.

···An amicable settlement was made on Friday, between Mr. W. W. Tyson, Street Commissioner of Allegheny, against Morgan Day, a contractor, who was charged with committing a nuisance in permitting piles of dirt to accumulate on Villa street. The prosecutor claimed that it would cost $100 to have the dirt removed, which Mr. Day agreed to pay,

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¼.

Now comes the statement that Ex-Senator Cattell was several weeks ago appointed Financial or Loan Agent at London, and would have proceeded thither before now but for a severe domestic affliction. The report that the President and Secretary Bristow have conflicting views concerning him is officially denied at the Treasury Department.

IT IS evident that the Pacific Mail investigation is to be one of the great events of Congress this year. The parties hitherto amicable in the corporation are now embittered. Irwin has been drawn back from Europe, and, altogether, the conditions are favorable to a refreshingly candid revelation of the inside workings of that corporation. Thus the truth may fully come out.

BRIBERY occasionally develops itself in the English Parliamentary elections, notwithstanding the fact that the position is not one of profit, thus proving that the emoluments of office do not afford the sole reason for bribery in securing it. Henry R. Brand, Liberal member for Stroud, is the unseated person. It may not be entirely unworthy of notice, in this relation, that the majority in Parliament is made up of Conservatives.

THE Boston boy murderer, Jesse Pomeroy, whose frequent crimes can be attributed to no motive other than innate malignity, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will probably be hung. He undoubtedly should be. The Court rejected the plea of insanity,—and while it is true that his crimes may be attributed to disease, very much as kleptomania is accepted as a disease, yet it is best that such as he should be effectually disposed of. Murder, if followed by execution, ends all questions.

THE selection of Benjamin Moran to be Minister Resident to Portugal, is a deserved compliment to a very worthy gentleman, besides being an excellent appointment in itself. Mr. Moran has been associated with the Ministry or Legation at London for many years, and is doubtless more largely experienced in all that pertains to the duties of diplomacy than any representative we have abroad. His selection is in accord with the principle of Civil Service reform, and is one of its best closing illustrations.

AS WE draw near to the time of the Christmas holidays, we notice that the several benevolent societies of our city are unusually active, and we speak a word in their behalf. There has not been a time, for many years, when there was greater reason for generosity toward the poor than now. The Winter, while not severe as to temperature, has been one of unusual privation, as to employment. Therefore the many instances where Christmas will come with cheerless greeting, if something in the way of benevolence is not done.

THERE is some interest in Conservative circles in England, over the illness of Disraeli, and the question of a successor has been canvassed, with not much promise to the future prosperity of the party. The Conservatives are evidently divided as to the leadership, and dissensions and troubles are liable to result. Disraeli has gone to the country, and it is rumored that he is quite ill. At his age,—he is about seventy,—he is ill-y able to bear the pressure of severe sickness. His career is so remarkable, that if he should die now, it will be at what must be the summit of his ambition, and with a name that will rank among the very greatest of England's statesmen.

IT is now possible to briefly summarize the results of the transit of Venus observations, so far as the simple question of success or failure is concerned. It is not probable that the eastern hemisphere was clouded, at all the stations, and if not, valuable results have been reached. At Hobarttown, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Vladistock, Siberia, Cairo, Thebes, and Suez, the observations were all more or less successful, in several instances perfectly so. At seven stations in Russia, entire failures are reported. At several other points, success is reported,—the probability being that enough completely successful observations have been made to establish a basis for accurate calculations.

THE policy of investigating all kinds of operations, so popular at the last session of Congress, but which, it was understood, would not be the policy this session, is developing quite bravely. Aside from the Pacific Mail, and one or two personal investigations, we have one growing out of the distribution of bacon to the people in the flooded districts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. About $311,000 worth was distributed, but the charge is, that in place of using it in the flooded districts, candidates for Congress had it so employed as to secure them the largest number of votes. This required the distribution to be made in sections where the flood did not come. Using Government bacon as a bribe for votes is an original idea, and deserves investigating for its novelty, if for nothing else.

THE legal skirmishing over the Tilton-Beecher, and Proctor-Moulton cases, was quite an event in the Brooklyn Courts during last week. To give all the moves on that legal chess-board would require more space than the subject is worth. The facts seem to be that the settlement of the Proctor libel suit was brought about by Colonel George, a lawyer and an old friend of Miss Proctor's. His object was to save her from being injured by any possibility of Beecher's suit failing. He wished her justified without Beecher's evidence. Hence the affair was arranged and completed without Beecher's knowledge, and to his intense indignation,—the alleged reason being that it prevented his giving evidence that Moulton lied when he stated that his information on the subject was derived from Beecher. In the main, therefore, it is a seeming victory for Moulton and Tilton,—yet the concession made that Miss Proctor was libeled, and her evidence that there were absolutely no improprieties between her and Beecher, are a moral make-weight on Beecher's side. The other phase is the contest for a bill of particulars from Tilton, which has resulted in the unmasking of his position, so far as to disclose that Mrs. Tilton and Beecher are themselves, his only direct witnesses. This, with the certainty that Judge McCue has ordered a bill of particulars, and the probability that Tilton will refuse to give it, affords an absolute triumph for Beecher, as such refusal would throw Tilton's case out of Court. There is, as those versed in legal proceedings will readily see, large importance in these preliminary proceedings, and they promise a legal triumph for Beecher. But, the fact of resorting to them will be a make-weight against him, in the estimate of the general public. It is generally assumed that if innocent he could have gone boldly into Court, and have been promptly vindicated, in spite of any evidence that could be brought. The fact that he should fight so bitterly for technical advantages, clouds his case with suspicion.

THE Philadelphia *Age* presents a remarkably cogent argument on the issue of resuming specie payments by contraction,—Mr. Bristow's plan. Referring to the well-known fact that the demand of currency for crop moving purposes causes, annually, a drain of not more than $50,000,000 from the money centres, and yet that even this seriously disturbs the operations of commerce and distresses business, in times of ordinary prosperity, it asks "what shall be said of a cause that quite as often withdraws *eight hundred million* dollars of the currency, not from the money markets to be distributed in the agricultural sections, but from those sections and all other sections, including the money markets, into a receptacle or a series of receptacles non-commercial in character, there to be kept as long or longer than the twenty or fifty millions of crop-currency are kept in the West?" It is significant to this inquiry, that Secretary McCulloch's greenback retiring policy, which worked gradually, only proceeded so far as to withdraw $44,000,000 from circulation, and we were on the verge of a panic. This year, owing to the reduced volume of business, consequent on the panic, there is an abundant supply of loanable currency, but let business revive, and next Fall will develop the same stringency as ever. It is not inappropriate to all this to remember that the panic came in September, just in the midst of the crop moving demands. Now, suppose we multiply the panic-producing conditions,—will we thereby strengthen business or credit? This is the real proposition.

OUR new Chamber of Commerce organization is exciting deep interest in other parts of the State. The Philadelphia *Age*, after quoting our remarks relative to the favorable prospects of the organization, adds, "Pittsburgh is one of the busy, bustling, enterprising cities of this country. It is well located for a great manufacturing centre. By means of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers it can reach the Gulf of Mexico and a water-way to all parts of the world, while it has as feeders the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, the one running to the north, the other to the South. It has also an abundance of railroad connections with other parts of the country. The business energies, dash and endurance of the capitalists, merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh are also matters of notoriety. Thus situated and peopled, it is a marvel that Pittsburgh has not long since perfected a union of all her business men by means of a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce. Such organizations are essential at this time to the progress and development of the business and trade of a city." We hope our new Chamber of Commerce will justify the very large hopes it has inspired. But to do this, it needs to take hold of live issues, of importance to this city and the country, and act upon them in a vigorous and effective manner. It thus will manifest life, and attract to itself the vigorous element in our midst. By thus showing itself a power, it will gradually establish a reputation as a living organization. The present is the critical moment of its existence, and it is being closely scrutinized, that its future may be accurately forecast. A few vigorous movements, in behalf of really practical objects, will do it more good than would a hundred names.

OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Whatever the result of the controversy relative to the constitutionality of the municipal election last year, the fact should be taken in mind that the time for the annual election of Councilmen is drawing near, and if there is any reality in the talk about reform, it is time to give it effect, by looking carefully around for the candidates to fill terms in Councils. We have no criticism to offer as to gentlemen elected, or that are already serving in those bodies. Our point is, simply, that with every municipal election the administration of the city government is remanded to the people, and they act in the premises by selecting representatives who shall represent them in our city legislature. If the parties selected do represent the constituencies that elected them, then all the enterprises that have been developed, and out of which increased taxation comes, were desired by the people. If the constituencies are not properly represented, and the people who pay the taxes and bear the burthens do not interest themselves in securing a change, and those that fail in duty,—if such there be—are elected, the fault is entirely with those who could have made a change and did not. And if no forethought is exercised, no candidate acceptable to the majority is selected, and even the primaries are not attended, then is it especially true that the blame for any errors made rests with the people. These are plain truths, but we state them that they may be seen and appreciated.

Further, we incline to believe that as a rule, Councils, in ordering improvements, have given effect to the views predominant among the people. Let us be understood here. One heavy item of improvements has been street openings, grading and paving. But all of these have served to improve the value of properties, either by opening them up to sale for building lots, or by affording them increased conveniences. In all these enterprises, the Councilmen for particular sections were either directly interested, or were supposed to be public spirited, and in favor of improvements, and elected for this reason. It is easy for an interested party to have his friends vote for a particular candidate,—and thus special cases exist, where men have been elected to favor improvements, and have done it. They no are tot be blamed for this. They simply represent the voice of their constituents, and could not be expected to do otherwise.

The right or wrong in the management of the Water Works improvement does not come in here,—but the subject of having increased Water Works was up, and discussed for a long time, and was as clearly passed upon by the people as is any question that is to be decided by a representative body. We do not claim that in all cases the people, were subjects submitted to a popular vote, would do just as Councils have done, but the fact that Councils are representative, and do reflect the current wishes of the people, leads us to think that they would do precisely the same. And we say these things, not to shield Councils from any responsibility that attaches to them, but to enforce the point that the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of members. If they are not really representative of the wishes of the people, we insist that those selected at the ensuing election shall be. And in order that this may be the case, we urge that care and promptness be exercised in making selections of names. If this is not done, and any objectionable parties are elected, the fault will be with those who were careless at the proper moment. All the power essential to any changee, if any, that may be thought necessary, is lodged with the people, and can by them be exercised.

In Philadelphia this subject of municipal representation commands, this year, the most earnest attention on the part of the best men. The Union League has taken action in favor of a good class of nominations, and is energetically at work, arranging that only such shall be put in nomination. It has secured the deferment of nominations till within a short time of the elections. They have, in Philadelphia, exactly the same complaints that are rife in this city, and have no greater reason for care than we have; yet they are actively at work, even now, preparing to make suitable nominations. Does not this show that the apathy prevailing here is little less than criminal, if the complaints being made are anything more than reverberation of Democratic wails, over the fact that Republicans, and not Democrats are in power. We hope the subject will excite practical interest, in time for it to be of use.

CAPTAIN BRADY, who saved the steamer Pennsylvania, and for many months had an action against the company for salvage, was recently killed by Chinese pirates, while on a trip from Canton to Macao.

PERSONAL.

THE President, owing to a severe cold, declined to receive any visitors on Saturday.

THE name "Kalakaua," King of the Sandwich Islands, is pronounced Kollow-kow-ah.

LAYGIEWICZ, the Polish insurgent and dictator of 1863, is Krupp's agent at Constantinople.

FORNEY says that Queen Victoria hasn't visited a public dramatic entertainment since the death of Prince Albert.

TWO of Robert Bruce's bones were sold in Edinburgh for £5, and one of the vertebræ of William the Lion for £5 10s.

PRINCE MICHAEL GORTSCHAKOFF, son of the venerable statesman of that name, is the Russian Minister in Switzerland.

BEFORE leaving Balmoral the Queen drove to Buch, in the neighborhood, to visit William Brown, the brother of John.

A DISPATCH from Knoxville, Tenn., says that John W. Paxson, Past Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity, died there on the 9th inst.

PRESTON POWERS' bust of Whittier will probably be shipped from Leghorn for Boston by the last of December. The late Senator Sumner was the first subscriber to the fund for its existence.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by General Jas. A. Beaver, Drs. Carson and Curwen and others, visited the new State Lunatic Asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., last week.

IT appears that General Longstreet has been thoroughly ostracised by the citizens of New Orleans. At the close of the war he was exceedingly popular; now, ninety-seven of every hundred of his friends refuse to speak to him. Cause: A political letter.

MR. HENRY R. MYGATT, of Oxford, New York, has a quart bottle of old Madeira wine in his possession which was put up and hermetically sealed by Robert Morris, of Revolutionary Treasury fame, in 1774. He will have it on exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

THEY have excommunicated Anna Eliza, as will be seen from this notice published in the Deseret *News*: "To whom it may concern: This is to certify that Anna Eliza Webb Young was cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints by the High Church Council, October 10, 1874."

REV. FLORENCE MCCARTHY, of Chicago, denies the report that he will quit the ministry and go into politics, in these words: "As there is no more corruption among the Chicago Baptists than there is in Congress, I think that my duty will be in the pulpit for at least twenty years to come."

A SON of General Geo. C. Meade is employed as a clerk in one of the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona.—*Johnstown Tribune.* Our contemporary might have added with truth that a nephew of General Geo. B. McClellan and a son of Admiral Sand hold similar positions in Altoona.—*Miners' Journal.*

A LETTER from Washington says that Vice President Wilson explains the story that he was denied an interview with the President last month in this way: He called on the President to pay his respects, and four members of the Cabinet were closeted with General Grant, and as he was anxious to take the Northern train, he did not wait. The story at once went abroad that he was refused admittance.

DISRAELI, the Premier of England, is laid up by a severe spell of gout. His return to active duty is an event likely to be long delayed, if not altogether out of the question. At seventy years, a serious illness is more likely to prove fatal than that the sufferer will recover health and vigor. The world should not be surprised to hear before long the news of the death of this able English statesman, who has long been in the arena of public life.

MR. GLADSTONE has written to the Provost of Haddington, Scotland, regretting his inability to accept the proffered freedom of the borough on account of being obliged to leave for England, but begs of the acceptance by the Provost Magistrates and Councilors of the best thanks, and assurances that he is in daily many and various ways derived encouragement and support in the discharge of his public duties from the active and steady sympathy of the people of Scotland.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL'S latest appearance was in performing the marriage ceremony between Miss Virginia Brooks, daughter of the late Hon. James Brooks of New York, and Mr. Alexander Mactier of Baltimore, in the Roman Catholic church of the Assumption, Holborn. The wedding breakfast was given by Lord and Lady Tenterden at their town house in London. Mrs. Mactier was the only daughter of Mr. Brooke. She has been traveling abroad with her mother for over a year past.

BISMARCK'S reference to the "Jesuitical influences" which made the Franco-German war touches a subject hitherto much discussed in Europe. Eugenie, the Empress, undoubtedly boasted *"c'est ma guerre"*—this is my war; and Eugenie was the medium through which Rome affected the imperial policy. Bismarck's view of the cause of the war is not merely his own, and the high sources of information he alludes to is perhaps one or another of the members of the imperial Cabinet.

ANOTHER sad feature has been added to the familiar picture of the wretched end of Poe's life. The editor of the Baltimore *Gazette* remembers the late General Shepherd Leakens saying he saw Poe on the morning after the memorable election day when he was drugged and mal-treated so heartlessly. Poe was sitting in the room to which he had been carried from the gutter insensible the night before. A piece of bread and a bowl of tea him had been given him for his breakfast, and, miserable, dishevelled, wretched, he sat there, the bread in one hand, the bone in the other, a most pitiable spectacle to look upon.

AN interesting little flutter has been caused in Washington by the decision of the Jefferson county (W. Va.) Circuit Court, in the case of David Ames, former Mayor of Harper's Ferry, and Mary Ellen Ames, well known to residents in the capital as a correspondent of considerable talent. Daniel has come to judgment, and obtained a divorce from his incompatible Mary. The Washington papers trust that the result may be as fortunate as that described in "His Two Wives," a novel just completed by Mrs. Ames in *Every Saturday*, which the unfortunate couple after being divorced, meet, make up, remarry, and settle down to permanent happiness.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, attained the twentieth year of his Bishopric on Sunday last. The Episcopalians of the State celebrated the occasion with unusual demonstration, desiring to show the very high esteem in which they hold their spiritual leader. His zealous efforts in behalf of his own communion have nearly doubled its membership during his service, and the manly dignity of his life, and the healthy, muscular tone of his preaching have made him friends in every denomination. His industry is unsurpassed, and it is doubtful if he has passed a half dozen Sundays during the twenty years just closed, without preaching at least one sermon.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Husband Confesses to the Murder of His Wife Sixteen Years Ago.

A startling story of murder, most foul and unnatural, is reported by a correspondent residing at Lebanon. He writes as follows: On Friday last a hotel keeper living a short distance west of Lebanon, appeared voluntarily before Francis H. Ebur, and said "there was something preying upon his mind," and then made the following confession:

About ten years ago the sister of the hotel keeper's wife made a visit to his house in Annville, Lebanon county, whereupon the hotel keeper and his wife went out into the stable to catch a chicken for dinner and while thus engaged a difficulty arose between them which ended in the commission of the horrible crime of murder. It appears, according to the confession, that he struck his wife a blow which upon the heels of the horse, and that the animal subsequently kicked her, causing her death. At the time of the occurrence everybody thought that the death had resulted from the kick of the horse, and it was so stated by the husband. A few years subsequently the hotel-keeper married a second wife, and to her he made a full confession of the crime, and to no one else, until a few days ago, when he also made the confession to his son residing in Philadelphia. The hotel-keeper is said to be a sober man, and has always borne a good reputation in the neighborhood where he resided. But the terrible weight on his mind, and a goaded conscience, compelled him to make the confession.

The Pomeroy Verdict.

The verdict of the jury declaring Jesse Pomeroy guilty of murder in the first degree, says the Boston *Globe*, is what might have been reasonably expected from the facts in the case. As intelligent and conscientious men, they could hardly have come to any other conclusion; and yet, in view of all the circumstances, it is not surprising that they should have recommended the boy-murderer to mercy. They thus fully discharged their own duty, while leaving with the Governor and Council the responsibility of determining whether death or imprisonment for life should be his fate. The ground of this recommendation to mercy is the age, or rather the youth, of the prisoner, who, at the time when the murder was committed, had passed by only a few months the period when the law holds a person capable of committing crime. There is something so repugnant in the idea that one so young could be guilty of such atrocities that it is not strange that the jury should have found in this fact a reason for invoking for him the Executive clemency.

B. F.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JUDGMENT has been entered in a New York Court against the Samana Bay Company for $24,631.

JUDGE BALLARD, of the United States District Court, at Memphis, has dismissed the Grand Jury until January.

THE insurrection at Buenos Ayres is over, and the Government has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all political offenders.

CAN it be possible, as seems likely from the last affidavit in the Beecher case, that Theodore Tilton will put his daughter on the stand against her mother?

THE whole number of granges reported this month in the United States is 21,472, an increase of 394 during November. New York is said to have 266 granges.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, concerned in the present Pacific Mail investigation in Washton, was arrested on Saturday by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

IT is proposed in Chicago to raise a fund of $50,000 for the purpose of assisting poor students at the Chicago University. It is to be known as the National Centennial Educational Fund of Chicago.

THE latest advices from the Corinth bank robbers state that the Sheriff's posse are in hot pursuit, but nearly twelve hours behind them. The robbers were making for Sand Mountain, Alabama.

MR. T. N. J. BRIDGERS, a prominent citizen of Grenada, Miss., was found dead in the woods near his plantation, fifteen miles south of there, on Tuesday. It is supposed that he died of cholera morbus.

IN PHILADELPHIA, on Saturday morning, a bond in the sum of $20,000 was entered for the appearance of George F. Hill, the alleged dealer in forged bonds, at the United States Circuit Court in New York, on the 13th of January next.

AS Moulton never said more than that Beecher said a certain thing about a lady, and as he does not now say that Beecher did not say so, it is difficult to see that all the array of counsel and formidable parade of the case generally has changed anything. —*N. Y. Herald.*

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns 16,000 eight-wheeled freight cars, valued at $513 each; 1,800 four-wheeled freight cars, worth $170 each; 521 passenger cars of all grades, worth $3,550 each, and 179 locomotive engines, worth $11,000 each. The length of the track controlled by them is 6,934 miles.

A GOOD joke it seems at first, but afterwards only stupid folly, for the New Bedford people to enter a claim before the American and British Mixed Claim Commission on account of the whales destroyed or frightened out of the Arctic Ocean by the Shenandoah. These are prospective damages, indeed; not realities.

THE American Tract Society denounces as a fraud James L. Stevens, appealing, as agent of the Society from Des Moines, Iowa, for aid for the Nebraska sufferers. The American Tract Society says they have no such agent, but recommend charitably disposed people to forward contributions to regular relief agents.

THE rival advocates of the different systems of medicine are having a bitter war in Iowa as to whether allopathy or homeopathy shall be taught in the medical department of the University. It is very gravely suggested that the discussion is worse than folly, for what difference can it possibly make to a man whether he is slain by a bombshell or a buckshot. The size of the pill is of no consequence.

THERE will be at least one relic on exhibition at the Centennial in Independence Hall, which the red-nosed patriotic toper can gaze upon long and lovingly. It is a wine-glass once owned by John Hancock, engraved upon which are the words: "Success to Wilkes and Liberty." It is one of a dozen presented to the celebrated John Wilkes, while a prisoner in the tower of London, and by him sent to John Hancock before the Revolution.

THE suit of James N. Banker against Commodore Vanderbilt, to recover his notes to $500,000, and property which secured them, given during the panic of September, 1873, upon Vanderbilt's acceptance of the Presidency of the Lake Shore road, has been withdrawn, and the real estate mortgaged as security for the notes, valued at $43,000, transferred to Vanderbilt. The result was arrived at by an amicable agreement.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN, in an interview, expressed an utter want of belief in the stories recently telegraphed from Sioux City of the presence of prospecting parties of miners in the Black Hills country. All advices received by the General from commandants of the military posts on the border of the Black Hills country go to show that no white men have penetrated that region since General Custer's expedition of last summer.

IT IS a very nice question whether the word "shyster," when applied to a respectable member of the Bar, is actionable; still more delicate is the inquiry whether Bush will go with the word "shyster" by Mr. Storey, is a respectable member of the Bar. Mr. Bush's suit for libel, now in court, will clear up the doubts concerning his reputation; but it probably will not give the sweet assurance to newspaper writers that they may call everybody they dislike a like shyster. So the vocabulary of journalism will be thus far abridged.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AT the fire at Charleston, W. Va., on Thursday, the Phœnix, of Hartford, loses $2,250; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $3,700; North British and American Central, Hartford, $2,500 each; Home, Columbus, $1,000; Globe, Chicago, and Franklin, Wheeling, $3,000 each; Wall City, Wheeling, Ætna, Liverpool, London and Globe, Mercantile, of Chicago, Germania, of New York, and sundry Pennsylvania companies, $2,000 each; Commercial, of Charleston, Home of New York, $1,000 each; Continental, New York, $1,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $10,000; Fire and Marine, Wheeling, $6,000; Niagara, New York, $4,000; Peabody, Wheeling, $1,500; Underwriters, New York, $9,000.

BANK examiners who have been making a good thing out of their appointments are likely to be restrained a little. Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, has already introduced a bill in Congress regulating for the future their charges, and as showing the necessity for such legislation, said that under the present system of mileage an examiner who lives in Louisville examined the Danville, Ky., bank, and charged mileage from Washington City. The new bill fixes the pay of the examiner at $20 for banks with a capital of between $100,000 and $150,000; $25 between $150,000 and $200,000; $30 between $200,000 and $300,000; $35 between $300,000 and $400,000; $40 between $400,000 and $500,000; $50 between $500,000 and $600,000; and $75 for over $600,000—all to be paid by the banks examined.

OUR TIDIOUTE LETTER.

Adventures of Some Warren County Gentlemen in the Smoky City.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TIDIOUTE, December 9, 1874.

It is quite a while since your correspondent has reported, but there is so little to report from this quiet neighborhood, you will please overlook his negligence for this time. We have no thousand barrel spouters to report in this district, and we thank our lucky star for the same, for the more oil we have the poorer we are and the more liable the Sheriff is to pay us a visit. So, from thousand barrel wells, "Good Lord deliver us," is our prayer.

By the way, I will have to tell you of the adventures of some of our county gents that visited the Smoky City some two weeks since to attend the United States Court. The said young men from the country were a legal gentleman of some notoriety, who lives in Warren, and wears glasses, a Mr. B., who resides in a mansion near Warren, and last but not least, was one Miles. This Miles only measures about six feet to the mile, and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds. Well, to resume, a case called a confidence man made the acquaintance of the legal gent and invited him to take a walk around the city of smoke, which was accepted. During their walk they dropped into a room in an upper story of a building on Fifth avenue, purporting to be an office where lottery tickets were cashed. The gent who won upon our friend's confidence presented a ticket and receive some two hundred dollars for it. He then invited our legal friend to try his luck, but he, having his glasses on, was able to see through this little game, which induced him to go to the nearest street for the street. The next in order was Miles. Now this Miles being many miles from home, kept his "weather eye" open for breakers, and in consequence claims that he came off with flying colors. The last of said gentlemen was our portly friend, Mr. B. Now this gentleman is noted for his wealth, and happened to have some six hundred dollars in his trouser pockets for incidental expenses, and as frequently happens in such cases, was surprised to find that he had more relations than he had ever dreamed of; for while sitting in the smoking room of his hotel our friend made the acquaintance of a gent who claimed to be a cousin of Mr. B.'s wife. This fact seemed to pave the way for a cordial friendship. Before separating they concluded to take a walk, during which they dropped into a suppressed insurance office, and while there Mr. B., feeling weary, concluded to take about forty winks, and while he was taking his siesta, some person or persons, so he says, to him unknown, proceeded to take six hundred dollars from said trouser pockets; but these persons were equal to the light fingered jack we read of. They left him his gold watch and chain and a few dollars in scrip. It seems that while sleeping Mr. B. dreamed he was taken out of a policy on his life, and being a prompt business man, at once made a check for the supposed amount of the premium, a thousand dollars or so. This was done while yet half asleep, and now it is all a mystery. However, upon waking up he telegraphed his banker at Warren to not pay the check. He then proceeded to visit the said insurance office with some of his friends, but said office was not visible to the naked eye, so ends the first chapter. More anon.

B. F.

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B. F.

THE BIG WHISTLE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Either in the flesh or in the spirit, I have recently visited the great Pittsburgh whistle, up at the head of Hiland avenue? Shades of the departed, shadows of those to come, is it not a big toot? What a neatly fitting mouth-piece it has, too! Come let us blow! Thirty-two acres of water basin through which to supply a sixth-rate city with the aqueus fluid! Whew! Is not that loud? More basin capacity than New York and Philadelphia combined!! There! if they do not hear that, all over Europe, they must be deaf as adders or have cotton in both ears. Five millions of dollars borrowed and buried in those basins!!! Wonder what the poor, old poverty-stricken Czar will think of that? If he or his stiff-backed, bar-skin-helmet army do not feel that this is a great country, and one it would be useless to attack, there is no logic in figures, and facts go for nothing. Plenty of basin room to supply all the middle portion of the city, for this and the next generation, now finished, and twelve acres more on the way!!!! That blast was forced only by steam, and a one thousand horse power engine, and did not burst our whistle. If the Shah of Persia neglects this call to come and see something with the journey, the loss will be his, and young Mr. Posterity will no doubt show his appreciation of such stupidity by hurrying up himself at the earliest possible moment, to do homage to the wisdom of this generation.

The jest is a pretty serious one, the whistle a costly instrument to the people of the Smoky City, and the wisdom which consummated its purchase is closely akin to that which overthrew the council of Ahithophel. The Hushias who conceded the plan of bringing a river into a city with pipes must be lineal descendants of him who proposed to take a city into a river with ropes, and there must have been a considerable amount of cordage used in order to "rope" the usually careful, sensible citizens of Pittsburgh into such a Hushai scheme of contractors and wire pullers.

What were they dreaming about when they went into such a mad speculation, and now, seeing its madness, why do they not back out, pay for the work done, and all that is essential to make it available, than demand that the balance of their five millions be refunded? One of the upper basins is all ready for the cone stones, and seems to be a first class piece of work. John S. Lou, into whose hands the management was put, by the scrotles of the contractors who failed, has accomplished as much in six weeks as was before done in two years, and any man with a thimble full of good, sound brains might be able to see that the basin he has made ready, in this time, is ample for any length of time, during which the river supply lasts. Then why spend the money necessary to complete the larger basin?

It is not sufficient reason that the work is already paid for in borrowed money and the contractor's bail bound to finish it. Why not get back the money, thus madly paid in advance for work of which the city has about as much need as a cart for a third wheel? The town basin, not yet finished, for the supply of the lower part of the city, and the smaller upper basin, already done except the cope stone, for the use of the upper portion, are more than sufficient. Why build the third wheel, larger than both? Why tax the people to the confiscation of their homes in order to place them under the standing menace of a river impending over them on a hill by artificial banks? Once get those two basins full, surely the water could be thrown in as fast as it could be drawn out unless Hannibal intends to sell the pump after he brings up his river and retires from business.

Chicago is something like twelve miles long, and six or eight miles wide, and is admirably supplied with water, equalled by any basin. This could not be done in Pittsburgh, with its difference in grade, but the necessity for some supply, in an elevated position, does not prove that you should lay up enough to last until the final conflagration. If the people of to-day could just muster courage to meet the issue that is on them, reserve that ground for young posterity, so that he can build another basin, if he wish one, while they finish the two so nearly completed, and enclose them so that they could not be converted into foundling hospitals and general receptacles for small carrion, their whistle might not sound quite so loudly, but its notes would be much more agreeable to taxpayers.

That little basin or evaporator up on Herron's Hill, might have a copper bottom put into it, then send the engineer who located it, in, under to stir up the fire, that the city may not lack hot water during his life. If it proves to be a total failure, why could not that part of the city be supplied by two or more engines, the one throwing it up to the other, until it reaches a sufficient altitude and run from the last to the pipes, without the intervention of a basin? If a vast city can be supplied without a reservoir, why not a small portion of a smaller one?

If there is danger of the river supply running out, stop the destruction of your forests, which is so rapidly drying up your rivers. If your pocket nerves are paralized, they will, surely, arouse themselves to stop work that is not needed; urge on that which is necessary to utilize what is already done. The basin now ready cannot be used until the supply pipes are laid and the pumping engines brought and placed. Why not do that instead of hanging the terror of this huge reservoir of water over the heads of your overtaxed and almost despairing people?

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

"RELICS OF 1833."

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WILDWOOD, December 5, 1874.

The number of your paper of November 25th last, was sent to my son, Mr. John Beckley, by a Pittsburgh relative, and my attention was drawn to a paragraph headed "*Relics of 1833.*" By Divine goodness I, in like manner as my venerable friend J. Mc-Dowell, am still surviving, in my seventy-third year, and many other worthy departed men, then associated with us in the early establishment and management of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Lawrenceville. Your paragraph has awakened melancholy yet pleasant memories of the brethren joined with us in that good work. *The Wardens.*—The venerable Dr. Phillip Mowry, and the warm-hearted, jealous Armistead Beckham (afterwards Warden of the Penitentiary). *The Vestrymen.*—George A. Bayard, our hospitable neighbor, my beloved Commander, Col. Rufus L. Baker, the first Captain of your veteran corps of citizen soldiers, the "Duquesne Greys," Alban Fisk, the skillful military artisan, J. Mc-Clure, my esteemed fellow survivor, and our amiable public spirited builder, R. Wallace. St. John's church was the child of Trinity parish, and received much nursing care from the late Bishop George Upfold, the rector of Trinity, who has gone to his reward on high. Most of the building fund was contributed by members of Trinity and other generous citizens of Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville and vicinity, at my instance. Dr. Mowry and G. A. Bayard each contributed one hundred dollars. In the absence of a minister (Mr. Crumpton was the first Rector) I acted as Lay Reader from the consecration of the church till in 1834, when I was relieved at the Arsenal, and ordered to my company at Fort Hampton, New York harbor. I was loath to leave this humble infant parish, as the erection of the building had involed it and the builder, R. Wallace, in debt. I am sure now, that could I have again made a personal appeal to the liberal citizens of your city, the debt would have been liquidated and the sale not been made. It was sold, however, and I am happy in the assurance that the infant parish paid its obligations, and had enough, with subsequent benefactions, to build a new church on an other site. I am pleased and very thankful to Almighty God that the parish is still existing, and flourishing under the rectorship of Dr. Thomas Stephenson, and the beautiful form of sound words, the liturgy of the P. E. Church, is still used therein. While life lasts my sincerest wishes and my prayers will be given to St. John's Church, Lawrenceville.

Respectfully, ALFRED BECKLEY, Sr.

EAST BRADY.

A Crusader Welcomed.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Gazette.

EAST BRADY, Pa., Dec. 10, 1874.

On Thursday evening, December 10th the people of East Brady had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. A. Hill, of the Pittsburgh Temperance Alliance, who is now delivering a course of lectures in this region. Mrs. Hill made a fine and eloquent speech, in which the depth of soul she feels in the good work was plainly indic

FINANCIAL.

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Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
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14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed thereon. Deposits, Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold attended to. Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
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Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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INTERNATIONAL BANK,
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PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
MONDAY, December 14, 1874.

Saturday developed more activity than had been apparent for several days previous in monetary circles, but nothing that could be regarded as more than transient. The effect of the depression in the iron trade has come on gradually, and has therefore not produced any special jar, but has gradually tightened the market, so far as activity is concerned. There are plenty of loanable funds at the banks, but owing to the peculiar state of business they carefully scrutinize all paper, and thus, with ample funds, we have all the results of a tight market. As we noted a few days since, considerable amounts of money are being quietly invested in real estate,—but, as a rule, only at low figures.

—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that, within the seven months ending with the close of September, twenty-nine new banks have been established, with a consequent increase of $2,905,220 in the capital of this class of banks, the average amount of capital of the new institutions being about $100,000. The operation of the new law providing for the withdrawal of bank circulation is apparent in a reduction of $6,579,654 in the amount of circulating notes and a withdrawal of $6,379,900 of bonds deposited to secure circulation. The amount of legal tenders deposited with the United States Treasurer, under the new law relating to note redemption, is $17,054,106; beside which, under the request made by Treasurer Spinner that the banks would increase these deposits beyond the rate required by law, an additional sum of $3,296,845 has been deposited in the Treasury. It is to be hoped that the Treasurer has ere this seen the great impropriety of withdrawing such an important sum from the banks and from public use upon the very insufficient ground that he was able to properly expedite the business on his hands. The loans and discounts show an increase from $894,000,000 to $949,800,000; which is a gratifying evidence of growing activity of business in the country at large.

—Col. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Company, gives notice to the holders of the third mortgage bonds of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, under its lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, all of the said bonds, on and after the 15th instant, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity. This is wholesome and encouraging evidence of the financial condition of the Pennsylvania Company, and it is so rare a thing in railroad history to find the best of them actual paying their funded debts when due (the rule being renewal) that this anticipation of maturity commends the fact to special mention.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	120	120
5-20 1862	112¾	112¾
5-20—1864	114½	114½
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new,	116¾	116¾
" 1867	119¼	119¼
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¼	114¼
Currency 6's	116¼	116¼
New 5 per cents,	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	113¾	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	101½
Erie	27¾	27¾
Erie, pf.	67	67
C. C. & I.	9¾	9¾
St. Paul	38¾	38¾
Do. Pref.	80	80
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾
Do. Central	82¾	82¾
North Western Common	47	46¾
Do. Pref	61¾	61¾
Rock Island	101¼	101¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	89
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	31
Union Pacific	33¾	33¾
Toledo & Wabash	20¾	20¾
Harlem	130	131
Adams Express	114¾	114¾
American Express	65¾	65¾
U. S. Express	61	61½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	81	82
Fort Wayne		84½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¾	26
Panama	116	115½
Iron Mountain		24¾

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	52¾	52¾
" scrip	103¾	103¾
Reading	55	55¼
United Cos. of N. J.	129	132
Oil Creek	9	9¼
Lehigh Valley	62	62¾
Central Transportation		41
Empire Do	55	
U. S. 6s, 7-30		91¾
P. C. & St. L. 7's	73¾	74½

NEW YORK, December 12, 1874.

Money was in good demand at 3@6, the highest rates being paid late in the day; prime mercantile paper 6@7½, according to date of maturity. Sterling was quiet all day at 484½@490 for long and short. The customs receipts to-day were $250,000, and $1,604,160 for the week. Gold opened at 111¾, and despite the heavy specie shipments, declined 111¾. Later it rallied on the announcement that an agent of the Bank of California would purchase one million coin from New York banks to-day for shipment to California. The carrying rates were 1@2, and borrowing flat to 1-64. The clearings were $40,000,000. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $207,000. The specie shipments for the week were $2,424,000 gold and $350,000 silver. The imports of the week were $5,531,358. Governments bond were the chief interest being in new 5s and 10-40s. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. State bonds were dull and quiet. Stocks were duller to-day than for a long time. The fluctuations were narrow, except in Erie, which was very strong, advancing from 27¼ to 28. The other active stocks were Western Union, Pacific Mail and Lake Shore. The transactions aggregated 112,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwest, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 Ohios, 25,000 Western Union, and 8,000 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$1,150,700
Specie, decrease	251,400
Legal tenders, decrease	1,224,100
Deposits, decrease	208,300
Circulation, decrease	893,175
Reserve, decrease	459,400

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120@120¼; do of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 116¾; do new, 115¾; do of '67, 119¼; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 114; currency 6s, 116¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 70; Virginia new, 58; do old, 57; North Carolina, old, 29; do new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82¾; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 114; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 65; United States Express, 64½; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 67; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 82; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 82; Northwestern common, 46¾; do preferred, 61¾; Rock Island, 101¼; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 38¾; do. preferred, 87; Toledo & Wabash, 20¾; do. preferred, 45; Fort Wayne, 84½; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 22; Lake Shore, 85¾; Panama, 95½; Illinois Central, 88; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific, 96; Union, 92; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104½.

LONDON, December 12—5 P. M.—The rate of money on the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 3½. Consols: money, 91⅝; account, 91 2-16@91 5-16. U. S. 5-20's of '67, 109¾; do of 1865, new, 103; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24½; do preferred, 38.

PARIS, December 12.—Rentes 62f 87½c.

FRANKFORT, December 12.—5-20's of 1862, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1874.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, as is usually the case at this season of the year, as there is always a disposition to curtail business as much as possible when "stock-taking" is so near at hand; however, jobbers are getting over the fact that general business is very much behind, as compared with what it usually is at this particular time, and there is nothing in the outlook just now to warrant an expectation of any decided or permanent improvement until the Spring trade opens up. Retailers nearly all complain of business being very unsatisfactory, that, in addition to a very light demand for all kinds of goods, collections are very slow, more so than at any time since the panic, owing to so many people being out of employment, and —in consequence—out of funds.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; selling at $1.50 2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60 to 65c ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT—Prime, 3½@4c.

BEANS—Quotable at $1.85@2.10 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, and while the offer of prime is by no means large, it is fully equal to the demand, which is unusually light, as compared with what it usually is at this season of the year. Prime to choice roll cannot be quoted above 30@32.

CHEESE—Is quiet, and the general tone of the market is steady, although prices are still maintained; prime Ohio Factory, 16½@17; New York do, 17@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples quotable at 5@7c, and Peaches, (halves) at 8½ to 9½.

EGGS—Quotations unchanged. Fresh, guaranteed as such, 28 in bbls, and 29 to 30 cents in cases. Pickled, 20 to 25.

FEATHERS—Are quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsins, and $5.85 @6 for Minnesotas; winters, $6.85 to $6 for red and $6.50 to $6.75 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50 to $5.75.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm, and as noted in our last, a further advance of ½c ₱ lb has been established in first hands. A Rio dispatch under date of the 9th reports as follows: Sales for the last month 50,000 bags, including 30,000 bags for shipment, 22,000 bags; loading, 82,000 bags, stock at date, 275,000 bags; average daily receipts, 11,600 bags. The receipts had fallen off considerably, and this, no doubt, had considerable to do with the recent advance there. Our New Orleans dispatch of this morning reports Sugar as being in better demand, while Molasses, on the other hand, was firm at the recent sharp advance; consumers complain that, in consequence of an active competition, the margin for profit on Molasses is very small, not what it ought to be.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10¾
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¼
SYRUPS.	
Sugar Drips	35@40
Golden Drips	50
Silver Drips	55
COFFEES.	
Rio Good	20
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Roasted 1 lb pkgs	28
RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb	6¾
Carolina head ₱ lb	8@8½
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50
GRAIN—There is a fair degree of activity in grain circles, although there is still room for improvement. We hear it is the desire of shippers to do more, but there is no improvement in prices; we continue to quote Penna. and Ohio red at $1.15 to $1.18, and amber and white at $1.20 to $1.25. The demand for corn is easier under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and while prime white cannot be sold to yield a margin to the shipper, we hear it is generally believed that it is difficult to obtain more than 63. Ear Corn is still quotable at 70@77, and shelled at 75@80, the outside figure for small lots. Oats are very dull, more so than at any time since the panic, owing to so many people being out of employment, and —in consequence—out of funds.

SUGARS.	
Standard B	10¾
Extra Standard C	10¼
Demarara	9½@10¼
Porto Rico	8¼@ 9¼
SYRUPS.	
Sugar Drips	60@65
White Drips	65@70
Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEES.	
Rio Roasted	25½
Roasted loose	25½
Roasted Java	40
RICE.	
Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
MOLASSES.	
New Orleans	70@73

Oats—Are dull at 30@32c ₱ bushel.

Rye—Is quiet and unchanged at 70@75c ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, and while the offer of prime is by no means large, it is fully equal to the demand, which is unusually light, as compared with what it usually is at this season of the year. Prime to choice roll cannot be quoted above 30@32.

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HOME NEWS.

Election of Cadets.

The semi-annual election of the St. Paul's Temperance Cadets was held in the basement of the Cathedral yesterday, and resulted as follows: Supervising President, Wm. A. McLaughlin; President, Chas. W. Houston; Vice President, Daniel Duffy; Secretary, John Flannery; Treasurer, Rev. Geo. S. Grace; Assistant Treasurer, Wm. Mulvey; Chief Marshal, David Finn; Assistant Marshals, W. F. Kelly, T. Caveny and P. J. D. Fahey. The society, although in existance but six months, numbers one hundred and eighty active members.

No Hungry Thieves.

In inspecting his stock of turkeys on Saturday night, Mr. Koerner, an Ohio street grocer, in Allegheny, found one that was beginning to spoil and which would not keep until to-day. Thinking it a good opportunity to tell whether many thieves were prowling about and at the same time dispose of the bird, which was exhibiting symptoms of biliousness, he hung it on one of the hooks on the awning rods in front of the store, and instructed the patrolmen on that beat not to molest the one who might take it. He fully expected to find the turkey gone by yesterday morning and was much surprised on going to the store to find it still dangling where he had hung it. Mr. Koerner has arrived at the conclusion that there is not a single hungry thief in Allegheny, but still it would'nt be advisable for him to leave his door unlocked at night.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Organization Complete—Secretary and Treasurer Elected.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Saturday, to complete the official organization. The only two officers remaining to be filled were Secretary and Treasurer. For the former, Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, who has been acting as temporary Secretary, was chosen, and the Treasurership was filled by the election of Mr. George W. Hallman. Several committees were appointed to perfect the organization in its several departments, and the Board then adjourned to meet on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

OIL REFINERY DESTROYED.

Fire Yesterday Morning—Loss $3,000.

About a quarter past eight o'clock yesterday morning D. P. Reichard's Empire Oil refinery, at the foot of Thirty-third street, caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The concern had been burning for half an hour and all the buildings were wrapped in flames before the engines arrived. None of the buildings, however, were very valuable, and the entire loss is estimated at not more than $3,000. About two hundred barrels of oil, contained in four refining pans, were consumed and a large number of new barrels. All that was saved from destruction was a tank of benzine. The new buildings that are in course of erection for the Consolidated Gas Company, were only saved by the fire proof roof that covers them. It is thought the fire originated from a stove in one of the sheds of the refinery.

As Assistant Engineer Hamill was driving along Smithfield street, on his way back from the fire, he was hailed as follows by Mr. Reichard, who was ignorant of his loss.

"Hello, Johnny, where was the fire?"

"Why, out at your refinery."

"The d—l you say. Much damage done?"

"Well, I should say there was. It's all damage."

"By George, I must go out and see about it."

Y. M. C. A.

The Opera House Meeting Last Night—The Room Literally Jammed With People.

The meeting of the Young Mens' Christian Association, which was held last night in the Opera House under the direction of Major Whittle was a decided success. The building was filled to overflowing with young men, who went thither to take part in the exercises.

Prof. Bliss, who has been in Chicago for a few days will return, so we are informed, on to-morrow evening, and will remain in the city the balance of the week to assist Mr. Whittle. So interesting exercises are expected. The Bible Readings will be held each afternoon as usual in the Second U. P. church (Rev. T. H. Hanna's), on Sixth avenue, and the Gospel meetings each evening in the Third Presbyterian church.

We are in possession of information to the effect that Mayor Whittle refused a situation which was worth $5,000 to engage in the good work in which he is laboring, which furnishes the most striking evidence that it is not money he is working for, but the salvation of the souls of men. It has been suggested that it would be well, under the circumstances, for some of our generous hearted citizens to look into this matter, and ask themselves the question, "Is not the laborer worthy of his hire?" It appears to us that some testimonial, in consideration of his services, would not be out of place.

BISHOP KERFOOT'S TRIP.

An Interesting Address Last Night in Trinity Church.

Bishop Kerfoot occupied the pulpit of Trinity Church last night, and sketched in a very entertaining and instructive manner a few points of interest connected with his European trip last summer. In order that all might have the opportunity of hearing the Bishop, no services were held in any of the other Episcopal churches. His address did not partake so much of the character of a sermon as of a lecture, and all who were fortunate enough to hear it were certainly provided with plenty of food for intellectual digestion. He spoke of the great good that is being done by the Church of England; a good as widespread and effective as that of any other denomination. He said that common American criticism of the English church is at fault and calculated to do it injustice. Turning from this subject to a discussion of the decree of the infallibility in spiritual affairs of the Pope of Rome, he wove into his treatment of it a delightful account of the conference at Bonn last summer between those old Catholics, headed by Dr. Dollinger, who oppose the decree of infallibility, and a number of the prominent exponents of other Christian denominations. He referred to the German opposition movement, of which Dr. Dollinger is the front, as a religious one partaking largely however of the kindred spirit of patriotism, and controlled by men not willing to surrender their consciences entire into the keeping of another. The first step toward declaring the Pope infallible he said was taken just twenty years ago, in December 1854, when the head of the Romish church decreed that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception must be received as a part of the Catholic faith and belief.

The delivery of the lecture occupied nearly an hour and the large audience present paid the closest attention, evidencing their interest in the subjects discussed.

A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

The Rattigan Claimants to be Paid on Within Four Weeks.

A meeting of the Rattigan claimants was held in Alderman McMasters' office on Saturday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, which was quite interesting. It will be remembered that the defendant is a ship agent, and that there has been almost twenty-eight charges made against him for embezzlement of funds by different parties, the details of which have already appeared in our columns.

At the meeting, a satisfactory adjustment of matters was promised within a period of four weeks, but some of the claimants manifested an unwillingness to give any time, but on the contrary, demanded immediate settlement. After talking the matter over for a short time, Major A. M. Brown, counsel for Rattigan, produced a deed for a house and lot, which belonged to the wife of the defendant, which he said he held in trust, and which he was authorized to sell, the proceeds of which, he was instructed to use in liquidating the debts of Rattigan. This did not seem to satisfy a number of the claimants, but when they were informed that if they did not accept this proposition they would get nothing, quite a different feeling run through the crowd, and a willingness to compromise the matter was manifested. Major Brown stated that it would require about four week's time to negotiate the sale of the property, which was agreed to, after which another meeting would be called for the purpose of paying the debts of the defendant.

After a satisfactory arrangement of the bail piece had been made, by the 'Squire the meeting adjourned with the understanding that the money would be forthcoming at the time specified.

THE BUENA VISTA MURDER.

The Matter to Be Investigated in Court—What the Italian Minister Has to Say.

Mr. Fred. Guscetti has received the following letter from the Italian Minister at Washington, concerning the recent outrages at Armstrong's coal works.

LEGATION OF H. M. THE KING OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, December 11, 1874.

MR. FRED. GUSCETTI, Pittsburgh:—I received yours of the 5th inst., in which you informed me of the misdeeds in those regions against Italian laborers, and called for quick and immediate redress. As soon as I read in the newspapers of the bloody deeds I notified the Royal Consul-General in New York to consult with the Consular Agent at Philadelphia to take all necessary steps before the authorities, to make them proceed against the rioters, guilty of such atrocious crimes, with severest justice. I have no doubt that those Consular agents will act promptly. On my part, as soon as I received your letter I went to the Secretary of State, who bitterly deplored the whole affair, and he assured me that the authorities would adopt efficacious means to prevent any further disturbance, and to punish the perpetrators. Still the Federal Government could not interfere until the State Government would be unable to act. I shall again renew my instructions to the Consular agent to act promptly in protecting Italians, and to see justice done for the past excesses. It seems to me that at least the living victims can proceed before the courts and ask for justice, which cannot be denied them. Believe me, sir, with respect.

Yours devotedly,

L. CORTI.

Proceedings are to be instituted at Greensburg against the miners who assisted in the murder of the Italians, and Mr. Chas. Armstrong in behalf of the prosecution, has engaged the services of Hon. Edgar Cowan, Hon. Jacob Turney, and two other Greensburg attorneys, also Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell of this city.

THE INDIAN WOMAN'S CLAIM.

Additional Testimony in Reference to Mowry's Marriage.

He Buys Articles for "His Little Shaver"—The Child Resembles its Father—Mowry Teased for Marrying a Squaw—He Thinks his Wife as Good as any Other Man's.

TESTIMONY OF A LAKE SAILOR

The first person called to the witness stand was Thomas S. Kennedy, a white man about fifty years of age. The following is his testimony: Beside in Saginaw city; went there in the fall of 1842; am in the fishing business; in the summer of '45 I worked three months for Charles Fitzhugh; was acquainted with Mowry; became acquainted with him in the latter part of '46; was introduced to him in Saginaw by Addison Mowry, his brother; Wm. Mowry was not a married man when I first knew him; had no conversation with him relative to marriage until after he was married; it was in the summer of '49 I conversed with him on the subject; I think he was in Bucchus' store at that time; Addison and I were talking to him about his marriage, and I commenced teasing him about marrying a squaw, and he got put out about it; turning to me he said, "I think as much

OF MY WIFE

as you do of yours if she is a squaw;" there was no further conversation that time on the subject; this took place either at Bay city or Saginaw; I was engaged at that time as mate and sailing master on the boat Julia Smith; the boat plied from Saginaw along the lake shores to Detroit and Cleveland; I had seen the woman Mowry referred too several times; she was the daughter of an Indian named Perot; in 1850 I had another conversation with Mowry in Detroit about his wife; my vessel was lying there at the time; Mowry was on his way from Pittsburgh to Saginaw; the conversation took place in the Michigan Exchange-hotel; Mowry took me up to his room and took some articles out of his trunk, and showed me a number of articles which he said he was taking to Saginaw; among the articles was a very nice shawl, which he said he was taking to his wife; he said he intended to provide his woman with as good clothing as any woman in Saginaw wore; he had small articles also, which he said "were for his little shaver,"

WHICH WAS HIS CHILD.

Mowry at that time made me a present of a very nice casimere vest, nicely braided with silk; we took dinner at the hotel there and walked around in the afternoon, I leaving in the evening and going to my vessel; the mode of travel to Saginaw at that time was by lake or across the country; it was Sunday I met him in Detroit; frequently saw him afterward in Bay city; can't say that I saw them together afterward; I had no conversation with him after the Detroit interview relative to his marriage; I knew Perot, to see him, but was not acquainted with him; at that time he lived at Kawkawlin; the town was very small at the time—but a few Indians lived there; Kawkawlin is about six miles from Bay city, then lower Saginaw; I wasn't acquainted with any of Perot's children, only to see them; I haven't known any of them since.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

While in Saginaw I was acquainted with Mowry all the time; I was away from Saginaw from the summer of 1846 to the summer of '47; I went away again in November, 1847, and remained until the summer of '48; the first conversation between Addison, William and myself, I think came off in Saginaw city, but am not positive; we were drinking in a public house at the time this conversation took place; Bay city and Saginaw are sixteen miles apart; have not been talking to Daily or Tromley about this case; I talked to Meister though about it; it was in Marston & Hatch's office in Bay city; they are attorneys for Meister; I had talked to nobody as I know of before that about the case; I think last winter I told Louis Tromley about the Detroit interview; was talking to another man in a room where I was, and after they got through talking I mentioned this Detroit circumstance to Tromley, with whom I was well acquainted; the man whom Tromley was talking with was George Rupe; this took place in a boarding house in Saginaw; I didn't mention to Tromley the interview between Addison, Williams and myself; Tromley told me at this interview that his business was hunting up testimony for Meister; that was the first time I knew it; I was married in 1847; Addison didn't tease William at the time of the first conversation

ABOUT MARRYING A SQUAW.

I did it myself; the reason I didn't mention this interview to Tromley was because I wasn't asked; didn't think much of the Mowrys until I heard of this case; I was only subpœnaed in this case last Saturday—a week ago to-day; I mentioned the Detroit interview to Tromley of my own free will and accord; when I met Mowry in Detroit I think we took a drink of liquor; don't remember of ever having seen Mowry and the squaw together, though I may have seen them; Kawkawlin was an Indian settlement; this day a week ago Meister sent word to me in Bay City by Peter Gillet that he wanted to see me; that's the way I became subpœnaed here.

Re-direct.—After I quit the Julia Smith I was mate of a small vessel named Charter, plying between Saginaw and Detroit; Addison Mowry and I were together nearly three years; Bay City and Saginaw City are both on the Saginaw river; Bay City is five miles from the mouth of the Bay, and Saginaw sixteen miles further off.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Abbie Gruitt, sworn—Reside in Bratiot county, Michigan; am forty-five years of age and married; my husband is a farmer; I lived at Saginaw before I moved to where I live now; I was brought up in Lower Saginaw; knew Wm. Mowry; met him first in Lower Saginaw; there was a gentlemen with him at the time, but I don't know he who was. I don't know whether he was married at that time or not, but rather think he wasn't; I knew he was married afterward; I had no conversation with Mowry, though on the subject, and he told me nothing; one morning Wm Mowry called into our house

WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD,

and introduced me to his wife; the introduction was for pastime, though, as I knew her before; he asked me to "take a look at his fine daughter"; I did so, and I said, it looks just like you and he says, "Yes, and it has reason"; Mowry and his wife ate their breakfasts, and then went away; at that time I was living about half a mile from Lower Saginaw; I was not keeping tavern at the time; I was keeping private house; Mowry and his wife had stopped in on their way to Lower Saginaw; they were walking; met Mowry afterward and talked with him; when I would meet him I would ask him about his wife and child; he would answer sometimes that they were well; and other times that were not so well; I was acquainted with Mowry's wife before, and knew she was Perot's daughter.

Cross examined.—Mowry and wife came into my house that morning for their breakfast; neither Daley nor Tromley have been talking to me in this case.

Orrin Kinney, sworn.—Am fifty-six years of age; live at Bay city; my occupation used to be engineering; I am a farmer now; have lived at Bay City since 1840; was acquainted with both William and Addison Mowry; met Wm. first at Bacchus' store; knew Addison first in 1843 or '44; I was in Bacchus' store with Mr. Bacchus, William Mowry and Addison Mowry; Bacchus said to Mowry, "you will have all you can attend to get this girl, Perot's daughter;" Mowry said, "I will try and get her," I remarked to Mowry at the time that it was unmanly for a man of his standing to

MARRY INTO AN INFERIOR RACE

unless he intended to take the girl for a wife and treat her as such; Mowry said he was sincere, that he intended to take her as his wife and treat her as well as any white man could do; some time after this I met Mowry and Perot's daughter in Col. William P. Little's store; he introduced the woman to Col. Little as his wife; I saw them together afterward at Mr. Emerson's store and other places; at one of these times Perot and his whole family were with him (Mowry) and his wife; Addison Mowry and I built a boat on the Saginaw river; I think William Mowry traveled on the boat some; I carried William and his wife from Bay City to near Kawkawlin in a sleigh; I met them walking on the road, and he asked me to give them a ride, and I did so.

Cross-examined—It was in 1847 or '48 that I gave them a sleigh ride; it was in 1845 or 1846 I met Wm. Mowry first; all the people who were present

AT THE FIRST CONVERSATION

with William are dead; about twenty minutes after that conversation Perot came into Bacchus' store; I have been a witness often in cases in court; I have not talked to Tromley in relation to this case; Mike Daly has some; Meister, I think, has a little; the first conversation I had at all in regard to this case, was when Mr. Marston, the attorney, stopped me in the street and asked me about it.

At this point the examination closed and the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

AN ACTRESS BAPTIZED.

An Interesting Service at St. Peter's.

Yesterday morning an interesting ceremony took place in connection with the morning services at St. Peter's Episcopal church. The rector Rev. Dr. Spalding officiated and opened the services in the usual way, when in accordance with previous arrangement, Miss Katie Baker, a member of the Opera House Company, presented herself before the Baptismal font, indicating her desire for the administration of the rite of baptism. She was accompanied by Mr. Edwin Price and Miss Milea, also of the Opera House Company, who acted as witnesses in accordance with the ritual of the church. The regular baptismal service was then gone through with by the Rector, and Miss Baker was baptized by sprinkling, as the custom of the church is. After the prayer, which followed, Miss Baker with her attendant friends took a seat in the audience and remained for the sermon. There were a number of Miss Baker's friends present, including her Opera House associates, and the occasion was one of unusual interest.

A New Biscuit for the Holidays.

and every other day, time and occasion, *Combination Biscuit*. Ask your grocer for Marvin's Combination Biscuit. MTH

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

James McGovern vs. the steamboat Tom Rees. In admiralty. The hearing on the various exceptions filed to the Commissioners' report on the distribution of the fund in Court adjourned to the 221 inst.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the freight carried by the steamer "Tom Rees." On motion of Miller & McBride, proctors, Andrew Ackley allowed to intervene for supplies.

Staib & Co., city, bankrupts. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against L. P. Chester, was further adjourned to the 19th inst.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts. The report of Register Harper on the application of the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh to sell certain securities presented and approved, and the said bank directed to make private sale of said securities and bonds, and after deducting the necesary expenses, credit the proceeds of sale on notes.

Jacob G. Fletcher, Bradford county, bankrupt. The petition of Wm. S. Pierce, a creditor, for ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Lyman Stewart and others, copartners as the Titusville Savings Bank. On motion of Roger Sherman, Esq., the time for filling an answer to the creditor's petition in bankruptcy by A. H. Bronson extended ten days from this date.

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. The hearing on the rule on the Sheriff of Crawford county to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him continued to the 19th inst.

Seth W. Paine, Bradford county, bankrupt. Petition of Robert Young and Israel A. Pierce, creditors, for the liquidation of certain alleged liens, presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Duncan & Keith, bankrupts, Armstrong county. Petition of Malcolm Hay, assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens upon the fund in his hands, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

W. J. Aber vs. Shade et al. Judgment against Levi Boyd, garnishee, on answer for $133.23.

Gould & Son vs. Black & Shaw. Rule for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defence. Reasons filed.

Stevenson's Sons & Co. vs. W. H. Gibson. Defendant moved for a new trial. Reasons filed.

W. D. West vs. Braden. Judgment against Chas. Stolzenbach, Garnishee in default of appearance and answer for $230.98.

Hoffman & Bro. vs. Chas. Gross. The Court appointed Thos. Herriott auditor to distribute money paid into the Court.

Jos. A. Butts, administrator, vs. C. Modespacher. Rule to open judgment, proceedings stayed and affidavit filed.

W. J. Langfitt vs. Neville Loan and Homestead Association. Rule on Garnishees to answer interrogatories filed.

The usual routine business was transacted, in addition to the above.

Trial List for To-day.

Holthouse vs. Mittleberger et al.
Barclay vs. Lewis.
Kelly vs. McKee et al.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Duncan vs. Morley.
Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Hill.
Featherstone vs. Sutton.
Faas vs. Goettman.
Anderson & Co. vs. Calhoun et al.
Meyer vs. McKarley.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

J. J. E. Von Mitzell filed a petition for a divorce from his wife, Francese Von Mitzell, on grounds of alleged adultery. Subpœna awarded.

Elizabeth A. Price vs. Eugene A. Price, libel in divorce. The Court appointed Robert S. Frazier, Esq., commissioner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. W. Erwin & Co., to Wm. E. Boggs, the deed of voluntary assignment was cancelled and assignee was relieved from his trust.

In the matter of the petition of the School District of Chartiers township to condemn property, viewers were appointed as prayed for.

Maria Prenting presented a petition for a divorce from her husband John Prenting, and a subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in March.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of David Couch and wife, the bond of the assignee in the sum of $15,000 was presented and approved.

Giles Bates Leggett, on petition presented was granted leave to change his name to Sydney Byron Leggett.

In the case of Henry Riddle vs. James McBrier and the members of Councils and the City of Allegheny, the rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue was made absolute.

In the divorce case of Martha J. McKinney vs. John McKinney, Morton Hunter, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

John W. Hartner vs. Margaret Hartner, libel in divorce, John Glen, Esq., appointed commissioner.

Wilhelmina Knox vs. Philip Knox; libel in divorce. C. C. Taylor, Esq., appointed commissioner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Dr. John Ferchement to John G. MacConnell, Esq., a petition was presented to the Court appointing R. McClean and Jas. R. Miller appraisers.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Henry McGee (two),	C. Wehrl,
John Ashton,	Linda Lee,
August Schmidst,	George Miller,
Thos. Barnes et al,	Robt. B. Broetcott,
Chas. W. Ayres,	Daniel Irwin,
Anna Streets,	Louisa Eidont et al.
Annie Kennets,	Alex. Cobbs,
Daniel Smith et al,	Chas. Johnson,
Wm. Fitzgerald,	John Gallagher,
Wm. Deany et al,	Joseph Bard,
Robert Ott,	Robert G. Crawford, et al.
Thos. Dougherty,	A. Dougour,
Mary J. Walstrat,	D. E. Hall,
Nicholas Eurman,	Evan E. Davis,
Edward Brannon,	Edward Parsons,
Jas. Robinson et al,	John Roup.
John Roats,	

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

James Conley for unlawfully cutting and wounding Daniel Donovan, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and for unlawfully cutting and wounding Michael Landils, two years to the Penitentiary, making three years in all. On charge of assault and battery preferred by John Farrell he was fined ten dollars and costs. On a conviction of perjury sentence was suspended.

Wm. Wilbert, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Jacob Sell, and convicted of simple assault and battery, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

John White, for larceny, was sent to the work houses for one year.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Henry McGee (two).
John Ashton.
August Schmidst.
Thos. Barnes et al.
Chas. W. Ayres.
Anna Streets.
Annie Kennets.
Daniel Smith et al.
Wm. Fitzgerald.
Wm. Deany et al.
Robert Ott.
Thos. Dougherty.
Mary J. Walstrat.
Nicholas Eurman.
Edward Brannon.
Jas. Robinson et al.
John Roats.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

All the Equalizing Work to be Done in Twenty Days—Curtailing the Consumption of Time.

The special committee appointed by Councils to investigate and submit a report concerning the abolition of the Board of Revision, held a meeting on Saturday and, after exchanging views and hearing the opinion of the City Solicitor, decided to report that "after careful inquiry into the duties of the Board of Revision, it became obvious to the committee that a large amount of time had heretofore been consumed by the Board in the performance of duties which the Board, no doubt, thought proper, but which in the opinion of the committee are nunecessary, and can, without prejudice to the proper fulfillment of the terms of the equalization ordinance and the act of assembly, be dispensed with, especially since the tri-ennial assessment was made and revised last year for the year 1874. Before the meeting of the Board the assessment books have been prepared, the returns as to value made in many instances, and in cases where no returns have been made the Board has made the assessments, so that when they convene, it is only necessary for them to revise the assessments and hear the parties who may choose to appeal to them for a change of assessment. The duties of the Board can, therefore, be discharged by fixing a hearing for the several wards on particular days, notice of the time and place to be given by publication, and the whole of the duties of the board discharged in less than twenty days. Your committee find that it is beyond the power of councils to abolish the board of revision; being elected for three years they hold over until the expiration of their terms, and for the reason that, if dispensed with, there would be no basis for exceptions for the year 1875, under the new constitution. Accordingly your committee have prepared and return herewith for your consideration an ordinance supplementary to the original equalization ordinance, confining the performance of the duties of the Board of Revision to a period not exceeding twenty days, and recommend its passage."

(Signed by the committee.)

The Gilmakers' Headquarters.

One of the most elegant assortments of jewelry for general use and for holiday presents ever brought to the city is now on display at the jewelry house of Messrs. Watties & Sheafer, No. 129 Fifth avenue. The stock consists in part of a very fine selection of Watches, Chains and Diamonds, with an elegant and varied assortment of Pins and Rings in Stone, Cameo, Coral, Amethyst, Turquoise, Topaz, enameled and plain Gold. An extensive variety of fine Cameo Sets of Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons, Diamond Studs, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c. Solid Silverware, Bronze Figures, Vases, French Clocks in every style of design and finish. Low prices and satisfaction guaranteed to all patrons.

A WORD TO GIFT PURCHASERS.

The Place to Secure Beautiful Holiday Presents—The Full Stocked Book Store of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood Street—A Rare and Elegant Assortment of the Best of Literature—Valuable Books for the Old and the Young—Presents that will Delight the Eye, Refine the Taste, and Elevate the Mind—Pretty Knick-Knacks for Brightening the Home.

The blessed spirit of gift-giving is again beginning to move the hearts of the people, and their minds are dwelling upon the subject of gift-purchasing—dwelling usually in unhappy perplexity with regard to choice. So many things suggest themselves, and so many considerations of money, and of utility, and of sentiment, enter into the selection of the gift that it really becomes quite an effort for the mind to come to a decision. Under these circumstances, our readers, who are thus weighing the matter, will perhaps accept a kindly suggestion from us to the effect that of all gifts, generally the most endurable, the most enjoyable, the most refined in sentiment, is the gift of a good book. Presuming, then, that the proposition is accepted, we will go a little further and anticipate the next inquiry by directing attention to the place where such gifts can be had in all varieties—the old established and favorably known book house of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. This firm has always held a leading rank among the book stores of the city, and with book buyers of taste has always been a recognized favorite headquarters; but the firm is never content with past successes, and each season endeavors to improve upon the previous one, and with a result which is usually gratifying. Especially is this so the present season, for the store never seemed to present so brilliant an appearance or the stock to be so varied and complete.

It would be impossible in a limited space to go into details descriptive of this rare holiday assortment, but perhaps a general reference to the departments may give the reader an idea of the provision which has been made to satisfy the holiday wants of patrons. Taking up then for instance the department of

POETRY,

there are to be found the gems of all the great masters of reason in rhythm. There are elegant copies of Shakspeare, and Milton and Byron, Wordsworth, Montgomery, Scott, Chaucer, Southey, Moore, Pope and Dryden, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, and Goethe and Schiller. Then in addition there are our own poets. Bryant, Longfellow, Willis, Poe, the Cary Sisters, Whittier, and all the others whose tuneful harps have made the melody of American literature. A feature of this stock is the uniform edition series of the poets, which is arrayed in that beauty of letterpress and binding that has made the publications of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co. so famous. In short, however, there is no standard poet whose works are not represented in this department.

If the purchaser, however, does not desire to make a gift from this assortment, but prefers something where

PEN AND PENCIL ARE COMBINED.

This preference can be gratified in the department devoted to illustrated works, which contains some of the finest specimens of that character that have ever emanated from the press. Among these are "Toschi's engravings from Italy and Switzerland and Parmegiano," "South America" from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean, "Bernese Overland," "The Rhine," "Tour through the Pyrenees" by Blaine and Dore, or Vers de Societe, by Praed, Landor, Thackeray, Moore, Holmes, Calverly, Saxe, Dodson, and other recent authors, selected by John A. Mitchell. Illustrations drawn on wood by Harry Marsh. These are but as tidbit selections from the list.

There is not a volume in the illustrated department which is not of itself a rare art gallery that to the cultivated mind would be a joy forever. And it is a marvel too that the majority of them are sold at prices which, for moderation, will astonish the examiner.

Then, too, there is the historical department where all the works of

THE BEST HISTORIANS

are to be found, commencing with those of the classic age and coming down to modern times. Especially attractive are the fresh editions of such writers as Macauly, Gibbon, Goethe, Alison, Thiers, Hallam, Guizot, and our own Prescott, Motley, Irving and Bancroft. These, with many, must not be forgotten—Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Cribbage, Backgammon, Games of Authors, and a hundred varieties of these amusements to make fun in the family circle and make home the best spot on earth.

Messrs. Weldin & Co., also in their stock of goods for the home circle make a specialty of

STEREOSCOPES,

with pictures. They have a very large assortment of instruments, and thousands of pictures, so arranged that the visitor can select from any one department of statuary, scenery, famous places, &c., without having to look over the whole lot. This is the department which most children and "old folks" find irresistible. They have the finest collection of pictures to be found in the city.

AND FINALLY,

we have thus taken a brief survey of the attractions offered at Messrs. Weldin & Co.'s for holiday presents, and in bringing the sketch to a close, only desire to add one word further—a word of commendation of the firm. We know every patron will be thoroughly treated, and will find the goods and the prices satisfactory, and we can guarantee that what they do buy at No. 101 Wood street will be found to be of the best—a constant pleasure to the possessor in all the years hereafter.

An Important Question.

One of the most important questions now is where to buy according to the times. We are glad to be able to assure our patrons that we have such a place in our city—a firm where goods are changed into money so rapidly that even the severest panic has not yet reached them, and even now, when every one is crying dull times, they are having "Quick sales and small profits," to use a well-known phrase, coupled with

ONE PRICE,

is the cause of the success of the firm of Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

A look through their stock to-day shows us a large stock of fine

SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES,

cut in the latest styles. Also a full line of common Alaska Seal Sacques at very low prices. Muffs and Boas, Caps, Gloves and gauntlets, both for ladies and gentlemen, and nearly everything one could imagine in the fur line that can be made in seal. They have a full line of Muffs and Boas in Otter, Martin, Lynx, Hudson Bay and Russian Sable, together with Minks, Sable, Coney, Alaska, even down to the commonest grades.

An elegant Christmas present can be gotten here either for a lady or gentleman in something that will be useful as well as ornamental.

Along with all the rest, we will shown the celebrated Dunlap Fifth Avenue Silk Hat, and we must confess it the most perfect piece of workmanship, as well as the most exquisite shape, we have seen this season.

We could go on for hours describing what we have seen, but suffice it to say you will find the best the market affords in all kinds of goods, and that Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee are gentlemen who will use their best endeavors to suit all who may desire to purchase. SM

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Oder, at New York; steamer Cimbria, at New York; steamer Rotterdam, at New York; steamer Maas, at Rotterdam.

No Holiday Vacations

At the Iron City College, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. School always in session, and students admitted at any time.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tuma bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

In the appearance of Mr. Joseph Jefferson this evening amusement patrons will be afforded an opportunity to see acting of a somewhat different character from that with which they were delighted by Miss Morris for a fortnight. *Rip Van Winkle* is a favorite all over the Union, and Mr. Jefferson's representation of Washington Irving's queer creation has never been successfully imitated or attempted by any other actor.

Germania Orchestra.

The third of the series of concerts by the Germania Orchestra will be given on Friday afternoon at Library Hall. The programme embraces selections from Auber, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Zikoff, Labitzky, and others.

The Library Lectures.

Daniel Dougherty, one of the few men who really adorn the lecture platform, an orator of acknowledged ability and power, and a great favorite in Pittsburgh, will lecture at Library Hall to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., on the subject of "American Politics." The theme is certainly a prolific one, and Mr. Dougherty is sure to bring out all there is in it, at the same time affording his auditors entertainment and instruction.

The Gounod Club.

On Thursday evening next, at Library Hall, the Gounod club, under the direction of Mr. Clement Tetedoux, will render Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." Miss Jean Wallace will assume the part of *Arline*, Mrs. Tetedoux *Queen*, Mr. Colville *Thaddeus*, Mr. Everson *Count Arnheim*, Mr. Bissell *Florenstein*, and Mr. Boehme *Devilshoof*. There will be a grand chorus of sixty voices.

Professor Kidd.

Professor Kidd will give another of his delightful entertainments this evening at the Second U. P. church, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny. It will consist of recitations from poets, humorists and orators, and as Prof. Kidd's ability is well known he will doubtless be favored with a large audience.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" and Jefferson at the Opera House to-night.

DI MURSKA set all the St. Louis critics in search of high sounding adjectives.

CLARA MORRIS opens a two week's engagement at Cleveland this evening.

THEY had a trotting match and called it a "matinee" lately at San Francisco.

THREE Paris theatres are playing pieces in which an ape is one of the persons of the piece.

THE soliloquy of Hamlet contains eighty-one words, of which all but three are Anglo Saxon.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON says the report that his eyes are troubling him again is not true.

THE receipts at the Opera House on Friday evening last, Clara Morris' benefit, amounted to over thirteen hundred dollars.

IN forty-nine performances by Frank Mayo of "Davy Crockett," in Boston and San Francisco, the cash receipts were $48,881.75.

A FAIR and festival for the benefit of Grace Episcopal Church, on Mount Washington, will commence to-night and continue in operation one week.

EVEN Brigham Young is allowed some amusement by his connubial phalanx and he attended a performance of "Neighbor Jackwood" at the Salt Lake Theatre lately.

THE New York *Clipper* is authority for the statement that Barney Campbell has sold "The Virginian" to Frank Aiken, reserving Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for $3,500.

HARRY LANGDON, who played here during the engagement of the Rose Wood combination at Library Hall some weeks ago, has been engaged as leading man at the Opera House for the balance of the season.

WANTED, an American drama. Why does not some manager advertise for a competition, the decision to be left in competent hands and the best play produced, while rewards are given to those of merit?

MILLE. ROUSSEIL, the actress, who has created a great sensation at the Theatre des Arts, in Paris, was at one time an orange seller on the boulevards. Orange selling is the royal road to favor. Nell Gwynne was an orange girl.

THE Aimee French Opera Bouffe Company concluded their engagement at Library Hall, on Saturday, and appear in Cincinnati to-night. The season here was not as remunerative as the management could wish, barely paying expenses.

JOE JEFFERSON, who commences an engagement at the Opera House to-night, is not only rich in interest-paying securities, but has plantations and estates in Louisiana, Texas and Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, and is constantly and largely adding to his capital.

THE closing of certain obscene variety shows, which are detrimental alike to the morals of the young, and the city generally, might profitably engage the attention of the Mayor and his police force, and would be in order almost any evening. We know a hint to that effect is all that will be necessary to have the evils at once abated.

AND what will Connecticut next mark for her own, Now she says Clara Louise Kellogg, the Cleveland prima donna, is her property. According to the Hartford *Courant*, Miss Hart's father was from Lynne and her mother from New London. Lynne by the advice of Chief Justice Waite that she cultivated her musical talents.

MRS. LOUISE ALLEN, who recently won an amiable reputation as *Mabel Vane*, in, "Masks and Faces," in New York, is a daughter of a celebrated English physician, Dr. William H. Perry, formerly of Richmond, Va., and a cousin and uncle, on the father's side, was no less a personage than William Handy, Archbishop of Canterbury.

MADAME JENNY VAN ZANDT, of the Kellogg English Opera Company, has a daughter of fourteen years, who, her mother says, are said to be quite wonderful. It is said that Mapleson, the London manager, offers to give her four years instruction under the most celebrated masters, during which time she will receive $2,000 a year, on condition that he shall have her musical services for six years from the period of her *debut* in opera.

A FRIEND of Teanie Claflin says that the pure soprano of her high "C" is occasionally thrown into contrast with the tremendous thunderings, which almost shake the earth, or the most terrific basso profundo that ever strode the boards. No man has ever been bold enough boatheugh to capture that "C." If he had been he would very quickly have seceded in order to save himself from being eternally D——d. We presume this was written previous to the reported marriage of Teanie C.

CITY FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Session of the Finance Committee on Saturday—Two Members Get Disgusted—Messrs. Phelps & A Charitable Contribution.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held on Saturday afternoon in the office of Controller Snodgrass, Mr. Jno. R. McCune in the chair.

The petition of Squire Hagenan asking for exemption from the payment of taxes on an acre of ground which had been taken from a lot of 5½ acres on Haslewood avenue, in the Twenty-third ward, by the Commissioners, was referred to